PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,522—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Ghats. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Commds.	1902.
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. L. Janthorne.	5th April.
" ARABIA	7893	J. I. Pettit	12th "
M.L. VICTORIA	6277	F. Drew	19th "
" PENINSULAR	5282	T. Lelieb	26th "
M.L. ARABIA	7893	J. L. Pettit	3rd May.
" PERSIA	7951	W. A. Theler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5282	T. Leith	17th "
" CALEDONIA	7535	H. H. Rector	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Theler	31st "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thereto in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT. LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,129	1st April 1902
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,215	1st May 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 360.	Rs. 257-8.	Rs. 154.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*S. S. POSEIDON		2,873	8th April.
S. S. FRANZ FERDINAND		6,015	18th April
*S. S. SILESIA		5,159	17th May.

* Will call at Kurrachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 413-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.
1st Class Rs. 620. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 318-12.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To call on or about
INDIA	E. Klun	2,650	23rd April, 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 15th March, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,233	Schmitz	10th April 1902.
YARRA	4,256	Negre	8th May, 1902
TONKIN	6,363	Durrande	5th June 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Durrande, to sail on or about 2nd April, 1902.
For further particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES,
FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.
PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at Modane, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO;

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 4th April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 1st April at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Dutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, the 3rd April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussen, in the foregoing or any other (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 3rd April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 5th April.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 31st March, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.
LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co, Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S.S. SOMALI	1532	Birch	14th April 1902.
S.S. SAFARI	1432	Tripe	28th April 1902.

*Taking Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern ports of Africa up to CAPE TOWN and taking Cargo up to Durban (NATAL) only.
For rates and particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 21st March 1902.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE RETURNS FOR 1901 SHOW
LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,
WHICH NOW EXCEED
Rs. 1,80,00,000.
The Rates are the Lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's experience since its formation in 1874
ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.
ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and Conditions of the ORIENTAL.
Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
Capital Reserve and Guarantee.
Francs 100,000,000 or over £4,000,000.
WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.
TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

WINES SUITABLE FOR THE HOT WEATHER.
STILL HOCKS.
SPARKLING HOCK.
SAUTERNES.
SPARKLING MOSELLES
CLARETS
HUNGARIAN WINES.
Write for Detailed Price List.
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.
Beg to announce that owing to THE INCREASING DEMAND for their well-known
ARTISTIC FURNITURE
they have added a
NEW SHOW ROOM
to their already extensive premises where a display of the most UP-TO-DATE designs and patterns may now be seen.
A VISIT OF INSPECTION is respectfully invited.

SQUIBB'S
AGUE SPECIFIC.
A MOST POWERFUL, RELIABLE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR
Influenza Malarial Fevers, Ague, Chill, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Dumbague,
AND ALL DISEASES
Arising from Biliary derangement caused by Malaria. Is used as a Preventive and cure in Epidemic Fevers and Plague. Acts like a charm!
Beware of spurious Imitations.
SOLD by all CHEMISTS and at THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY, No. 16 and 18, ABDOOL RHEMAN STREET.
Chemists, MADON SONS & CO., Bombay.
PLEASE NOTE.—We have no connection with any other Firm of Name similar to ours. Ours is the First Shop as you enter the above Street from the Crawford Market side.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Gentlemen. Horse Shoeing in the most approved principles under personal supervision.

	Rs.
Horses standing at livery, on Commission sale or for treatment including gram per month	35
Commission on Horses bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market. Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.
Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.
FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, price 8 Annas, Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

SMOKE
LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.
FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.
FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.
We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.
GENERAL AGENTS:
V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.
CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOYS, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. R. Watson's BRAND.
" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.
WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
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BEST ELECTRO-PLATED NICKEL SILVER
SPOONS AND FORKS.
WELL BALANCED, WELL FINISHED, HIGH CLASS,
The Best that English Manufacture Can Produce,
WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.

BEST QUALITY.		FIDDLE.	SPEAR.	KING'S.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	11 12	16 8	22 0
DESSERT SPOONS	" "	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE SPOONS	" "	29 0	42 8	51 0
DESSERT FORKS	" "	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE FORKS	" "	28 0	42 8	50 0
SECOND QUALITY.				
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	10 0	15 12	18 14
DESSERT SPOONS	" "	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE SPOONS	" "	25 8	38 8	46 4
DESSERT FORKS	" "	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE FORKS	" "	25 8	38 8	46 4

TABLE CUTLERY
BEST ENGLISH MADE
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL HAND FORGED BLADES.

HANDLES.		BONE.	XYLONITE.	IVORY.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
DESSERT KNIVES	Per Doz.	14 12	15 12	29 12
TABLE KNIVES	" "	15 8	19 8	42 0
MEAT CARVERS	" Pair "	7 8	8 0	15 0
STEEL	Each	2 4	2 8	5 8

For Price List of Electroplate and Silver Ware please apply to
MARCKS & CO. LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL WATCHES FOR THE ARMY
GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

		Rs.
THE ARMY WATCH	A perfect Timekeeper of Excellent Qualities	35
THE "SOLDIER'S" PATENT LEVER	A popular Watch at a popular Price with the Army	28
THE "EUREKA" CAMPAIGN	A Gem in Metal Watches with sound reliable action and perfect Timekeeping	25

THE VICTORIA WATCH AND JEWELLERY COMPANY,
MAX MINCK & CO.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING.
OF INDIAN CIGARS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,
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Business undertaken in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

THE STEWARDS OF P. & O. S. S. "EGYPT," WILL GIVE

A CONCERT

IN AID OF THE INSTITUTE,

ON TUESDAY, 1ST APRIL, AT 8-30 P.M.

ADMISSION 8 ANNAS.

SEAMEN FREE.

ICED REFRESHMENTS FREE.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer-Secretary Improvement Trust, upto 1 P.M. on 14th April 1902, for the CONSTRUCTION of ROADS on the WODEHOUSE ROAD PLOT.

2. The necessary information as to conditions of contract, etc., can be seen at the Engineer's Office, Albert Buildings, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. on any working day.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-NINETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 14th April, 1902, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1901.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. H. Solomon as a Director.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 7th April, 1902, to MONDAY, the 28th April, 1902, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 28th March, 1902.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 76 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT

Apply for Prospectus to the SECRETARY at BOMBAY.

LECHARD FILS

BORDEAUX

SAINT-JULIEN.

THIS WINE is produced solely from grapes grown in the district of Saint-Julien in a vineyard the property of Messrs. LECHARD FILS. This is a guarantee in itself of its purity, and permits the growers to recommend it as a thoroughly

SOUND and GENUINE LIGHT WINE.

SOLD BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lenses are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI AND BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE Re 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES are in a Universal Cough Medicine. They allay tickling of the throat and will cure any kind of Cough. Per bot. Re. 1. Agents—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35 Esplanade Road.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer. D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR BOOTS and SHOES—Go to S. & Co. Upwards of 3,000 pairs now on view to select from, the prices will appeal to you, the goods speak for themselves. Inspection invited.—SUTOR & Co. Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay.

TRAVELLING REQUISITES AT FACTORY PRICES.—Solid Leather Trunks, Suit and Shirt Cases, Kit, Gladstone and Brief Bags, Ladies' and Gent's Fitted Cases and Bags, Solid Linen Bags and Holdalls. Inspect these goods and compare our prices.—SUTOR & Co., Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. James Crummy's Valuable Furniture, Piano, etc., at Head Police Office Building, opposite Crawford Markets, THIS DAY, at 2 p.m.

BONA-FIDE SALE of Furniture, etc., of the Anglo-Indian Association of Western India, at Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock sharp.

CLEARANCE SALE on account of Manufacturers of a splendid consignment of English made Travelling Bags of all descriptions. No reasonable offer refused. Quality guaranteed.—M. BRESLAUER and Co., 7-9 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO LET.—TOP FLAT of BUNGALOW, at Nepean Sea Road, vacated by Mr. Christianson. Rent Rs. 150. Apply H. B. JEEJEEBHOY.

TO BE LET.—For the cold weather season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Mazagaon. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOSHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt. and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery.—HAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Pean Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Quotes by return of post. Workmanship and price, MASANI & Co., Steel Engravers and Printers, 43, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... „	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „	8,710,000

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RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) „	5,60,000

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3 „ „ „ „ „ 3 „
4 „ „ „ „ „ 5 „

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	26 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 12	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 12	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	65 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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AT
MESSRS. ARDESHIR'S

Our representative by request attended the Prize Drawing at Messrs. C. Ardeshir and Co's Show Rooms at No. 178, Dhurrumtollah Street, on Saturday (15th) evening. There was a large attendance, every community resident in this city, being represented, and the Rooms were brilliantly illuminated by electric light. The Drawing was fixed for 6-30 o'clock, but long before that hour the main Show Room was packed with an eager crowd. There was some little delay, in starting proceedings, consequent on the unavoidable absence of the member of the Committee who had checked, locked and sealed the tickets in a box, the previous evening, and had been entrusted with the key and seal ring with which the box had been locked and sealed. On his arrival the counters bearing the numbers of the tickets were transferred into a barrel and the counters bearing the amounts of the 523 prizes were checked before the company and placed in another barrel. Mr. C. Ardeshir, the senior of the firm, then called upon the assembly to select each from their own community two gentlemen to supervise the drawing or in fact to do the drawing themselves. As a large number of ticket-holders were soldiers etc., two non-commissioned officers of the Fort William Garrison were also invited on the Committee. The drawing was, therefore, done by representatives of the European, Eurasian, Hindu and Mohomedan patronisers, the military element doubling the European members. Mr. Ardeshir next intimated that as he did not desire that the faintest suspicion should be thrown upon the bona-fides of the Drawing, any one who had any doubt as to his or her ticket No. being in the barrel reserved for the numbers could place a duplicate ticket into it, on the condition that if one of the tickets (original or duplicate) drew a prize the other was thereupon cancelled. He told the audience that after all the prizes had been drawn any one who had not drawn a prizes and cared to do so, could inspect the remaining counters with the No. of the tickets issued to satisfy himself that his No. had been included. Several of those present put in duplicate counters and some inspected the counters remaining after the Drawing. The proceedings occupied about two hours with the result that the 1st prize Rs. 1,000 fell to Ticket No 2511 held by Alladia Mithiewalla, Loodiana, Punjab; the Second Rs. 500 to No. 4336 P. Dorabji, Goorwallah Modikhana, Bombay, and the 3rd Rs. 250 to No 5542, Dwarka Dass Moolji, Mandvi Bander, Bombay. One of the Prizes of Rs. 50 fell to ticket No. 5774, held by the Little Sisters of the Poor, Calcutta. We wish for the sake of the noble and Catholic work they direct, that they had won the Rs. 1000 prize. All the other prizes fell to ticket holders all over the country. The Drawing, we need hardly add, was unimpeachable as to the manner in which it was conducted. The next drawing has been fixed for 24th May next, the last day for the issue of tickets being the 17th May—"Evening News" March 17.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,,	13,00,000
Uncalled Capital	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 3 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR HATHBORNE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G, JOHN WALTER } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.		
AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances at not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for sixtines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ASHDOWN—March 9, at Moradabad, the wife of A F Ashdown, of a daughter.
CRACKNELL—March 23 at Sahebgunge, the wife of Capt H J Cracknell, of a daughter.
PEYTON—March 16, at Moradabad, the wife of a Peyton, State Railways, of a son.

DEATHS.

GELL—March 25, at Culford, Coonoor, Frederick Gell, D D, late Bishop of Madras, after a short illness, aged 82 years.
KALYANARAMIER—March 25, at Bezwada, the Rev M. Kalyanaramier, of the C M S Telugu Mission, and father of Mr John Robert Kalyanaramier, of the C M S High School, Bezwada, of exhaustion following on abscess.

HOT WEATHER COMFORTS.

	Rs.	a
CHIRETTONES ..... Cools the Blood and prevents Boils.	1	0
COCA WINE ..... Prevents fatigue.	2	8
PAPARADINE ..... For indigestion.	2	0
CHICKEN WINE ..... Will sustain when food is distasteful.		0
EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA IODISED ... A great Blood Purifyer.	2	4
SUMMER SALINE ..... Cooling and refreshing.	1	4
SYRUP OF INDIAN FIGS ..... A mild and pleasant laxative.	0	12
VIOLET POWDER ..... Keeps the skin cool and velvety.	0	10
EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE ..... The Finest Hair Dressing Extant.	1	8

KEMP & Co., Ld.,

CHEMISTS, &c. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 55m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 3-27m., 4-43a. Low water, 9-40m. 11-27a.

Y. W. C. A. Hall, the Williams' Shakesperian Recitals, 9 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Delagoa-Bay, Cape Colony, and other places in South African per s. s. Congella via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. to-morrow.

CAPSIZING OF A BOAT.—A fishing boat, in charge of tindal Adamji Sulleman, capsizes on Saturday, off Sunk Rock Lighthouse, in consequence of the heavy wind that was blowing at the time. The crew were picked up by the police launch on duty near the place. No lives were lost.

MR. D. N. PATEL'S LECTURE.—The fifth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5-45 p. m. to-day by Veterinary Surgeon Dhanjibhai Navroji Patel, G. B. V. C. The topic selected for the evening is the sympathetic ratio of notes of harmony and their position in Indian music. The lecture will be illustrated with vocal and instrumental demonstrations and is open to the public. Seats being reserved for ladies and members of the mandate as usual.

THE COLABA RECLAMATION SCHEMES.—A meeting of some of the leading Mahomedans of Bombay was held on Sunday at Hashmet Mabel Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan's residence—Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan proposed that the Government have now been desiring to reclaim the sea near the Colaba Causeway and as the scheme if carried out would prove detrimental to the interests of the very many land holders and the Dengah at Mahim, it is needful to make a respectful representation to H. E. the Governor in Council on the subject. Mr. Mir Asan Ali, who seconded the proposal, said that a fitting representation should be submitted, and the Government be requested not to give its accord to the scheme.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A EUROPEAN SOLDIER.

HE WALKED WHILE ASLEEP.

MR. P. BYRNE, the Coroner, held an inquest last evening at the Station Hospital, Colaba, regarding the death of A. J. Jary, aged twenty-three, a Private in the R. A. M. C. Regiment, who died from fracture of the skull caused by his having fallen from the verandah of the hospital, while walking in his sleep about 1 o'clock in the morning. The deceased arrived in Bombay from Durban in the transport Bavarian and was admitted into the hospital on the 25th March suffering from fever. He was said to be a sleepy sort of fellow and used to walk in sleep while on board the transport. On admission into the Station Hospital, he was examined by Colonel Hardwood the medical officers in charge, who suspected it to be a case of enteric. It was a mild case and Jary was progressing favourably. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning while Private Spencer of the Second Oxfordshire Light Infantry was on sentry outside the Hospital on the west facing the Boer tents he heard the loud of an object falling from the hospital not far from him. He was looking about when a Boer prisoner named E. E. Glover, who was acting as hospital orderly came and informed Private Spencer that a man had fallen down. Both Glover and Spencer went to the spot and found the deceased lying on his stomach, bleeding from a wound on the forehead. He was placed on a stretcher and taken into the hospital. He was unconscious and died shortly after. It was presumed that the deceased while walking in his sleep along the verandah, fell over the parapet railing on to the ground below a drop of about thirty feet. Colonel Harwood stated that it was not unlikely that the deceased had fallen while walking asleep as sleep walkers would overcome obstacles while in the condition of walking in sleep without awaking. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from fracture of the skull caused by his having accidentally fallen from the verandah of the first floor of the Station Hospital at Colaba.

SURGEON-GENERAL FOR PORTUGUESE INDIA.

PORTUGUESE papers to hand by the last mail contain the news of the appointment of Dr. Jose Maria da Costa Alvares to the post of Surgeon General, His Majesty's Forces, Portuguese India, and Principal of the Medical College, Nova-Goa. Surgeon Lt. Colonel da Costa Alvares, who is attached to the Portuguese Army Medical Department, is a well-known public writer and an officer of undoubted ability. He belongs to a distinguished family in Goa, several members of which hold prominent positions in the Portuguese Parliament and in various higher branches of administration both in Portugal and Goa. His promotion to the post of Surgeon-General will give general satisfaction in the country.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Kapadia	6	1	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	17	22	45
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parsiwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	31	28	45
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	15	7	15
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	28	26	60
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	9	15
G Mahim and Worli	5	13	29
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	20	41
Total	102	132	255
Total plague deaths to date	119,464	95,545	
Same date last year	60	86	228

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE AT PORBANDAR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—An Educational Conference was held at Ranavan on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th March at the express order of H. H. the Ranasaheb of Porbandar State, who takes a keen interest in educational matters. The old and experienced school masters were invited to take part in the Conference, and it was presided over by the Dewan-saheb of the State, Mr. Manilal Ajitrai, B. A. The object of the Conference was to decide what measures should be adopted to impart sound education to the children of the soil, strictly in accordance with the new standard that have been recently introduced in the State Schools. The Conference also discussed subjects which bore close connection with the main one, viz, what sort of qualified teachers should be selected as head masters; how to dispose of untrained teachers, who are unfit; what should be the minimum pay of assistant teachers; what forms should be printed to lessen the writing work of masters; on what principle should the grades of schools be based; how to regulate the proficiency and capitation allowance grants; whether it is expedient to introduce religious teaching as an optional subject in the school curriculum, and if so, what text books should be selected for the purpose. Each of these questions were well threshed out in all its bearings and exciting discussions took place.

The Conference assembled on the 21st in the hall of the Ranavan Gujarati School, under the presidency of the Dewan Saheb of the State, Mr. Jagjivandas, the Kandarva School-master, recited pieces of poetry offering prayers to God and showering praises on H. H. the Rana Saheb of Porbandar for his generosity. Then an address by the Educational Inspector, Mr. Kashiram Trayji Upadhyaya, B. A., opened the proceedings of the first day. He stated that the day was a memorable one in the educational history of the State, in so far as it was the first occasion of its kind. He added that the subjects of the Porbandar State were far more backward in point of education, than those of the other States of this province, and that the reasons were not far to seek. Firstly, the village population consists mostly of Mahars who are ignorant of the advantages accruing from education and therefore are indifferent. The population of Porbandar town itself is mainly composed of Banias, Mahommedans, and Kharwas. The Banias who generally follow mercantile line, are averse to giving higher education to their sons. As soon as their sons pick up the rudimentary knowledge of the three "Rs" they are launched into the mercantile line and are exported to foreign lands. The Mahommedans follow the same rule; the third i.e., the Kharwas are poor and devoid of means

CHANGE OF STANDARDS.

According to his opinion the necessity for changing Indian Standard every fifteen years, proves that the nation, as a whole, is lacking in that "originality" which has contributed to raise England, Germany, France and Japan to the highest pinch of civilisation and commercial prosperity. Just as in an individual mind in its immola for development there comes a stage, when mental and spiritual faculties show forth their innate power of development, and shake off the yoke of "imitation," so in a national mind there must be a stage when imitation should be cast aside and originality must make its own way. Our every day experience tells us that only the men of originality such as Newton, Bacon, Luther have been able to do great deeds and have wrought revolutions in the fields of science, politics, religion and literature. While speaking about the soundness of education he said that the use of a nation depends upon the rise of an individual, and the rise of an individual depends upon the sound (both moral and religious) education that is imparted to him, Character plays a very important part in imparting sound education, so it is necessary that teachers must bear an unimpeachable character.

THE NEW STANDARDS.

Coming to the subject of the means to be adopted to meet all the requirements created by the introduction of new standards, he said that as H. H. the Rana Saheb has expressed his desire to sanction a handsome sum for the purpose, there would arise no difficulty in the matter. As for new standards, he said that only time and experience would prove how far the new standards would turn out successful in achieving the object for which they are made. He admitted that the standards were framed by thoughtful experiences, and great minds, and they were found to be successful. He hoped that these standards would bear good fruits and that a new spirit would be infused into the minds of both teachers and inspectors. He advocated the necessity of engaging third years' trained teachers, giving them good pay and supplying them with both well-trained and well-paid teachers and with materials.

Mr. Jagjivandas dilated upon the comparison between the old and new methods of teaching, the object of old and new Gurus and proving that everything that was old was good.

In concluding the first day's work, the President advised the members of the Conference not to waste time in speechifying, but at once to descend to practical work. He said that Indians are in the habit of talking much and doing little. He concluded his speech by stating that the old system of teaching was good in its way, but he must always march with the times and that we must adapt ourselves to the circumstances in which we are placed. In old times Kshatrias and Vysias fed the preceptor, but the time is now changed and a master has to take care of himself and his family. To compete with European Nations in point of secular as well as commercial education, men must follow the standards that they have adopted.

In the second day's proceedings the Educational Inspector read a short account of the lives of founders of the Kinder-garten system, viz, Pestalozi and Froebel and then Mr. Jagjivandas diverted the Conference with the experiments of all the twenty gifts of the Kinder-garten system.

The third and fourth days were passed in discussing various subjects and in deciding as to how to teach the new standards and as to what materials should be supplied to different schools.

Before the Conference finally dispersed, the Educational Inspector of the State thanked H. H. the Rana Saheb for showing so much care for the interests of the Educational Department and the Dewan Saheb for taking the trouble of presiding at a time when his presence was very badly wanted at Porbandar where plague was raging in its full force. He also expressed his gratefulness to R. S. Revenue Officer Saheb of the State and Ranavan Mamlatdar for attending the Conference and for making arrangements for the Masters' "uttara," and also to Messrs. Haji Issa Haji Sumar and Sheth Manekchand Kurji—two well-known merchants of Ranavan for rendering the Conference valuable help.

The President in closing the Conference advised the masters assembled, to set an example by practising what they had preached in the Conference. He said that less talk and much work must be the motto of every school master. The trouble that they took in attending the Conference would be of no avail if they left behind all the impressions in the Conference hall and went home empty handed. He fervently hoped that masters, by their personal examples, would try to raise the educational level which is getting very low. In view of the consideration that the system of imparting education and of holding examination should be thorough, he expressed his desire to send the Educational Inspector with one master to different places such as Ahmedabad, Bombay, Baroda, Poona, &c.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the time the Conference worked the members were entertained to dinner each day by H. H. the Rana Saheb, the Dawan Saheb, Educational Inspector and Messrs. Haji Issa Haji Sumar and Sheth Manekchand Kurji respectively.

Mr. Haji Issa Haji Sumar, a Mahommedan gentleman of Ranavan promised to supply the Ranavan School with desks and benches according to the English style worth Rs. 300 and a time-piece worth Rs. 15 or so. He also agreed to incur the expenditure of sinking a well in the school compound to supply water to the garden that will probably be laid out in the new building to be shortly constructed.

The resolutions that were arrived at by the Conference are as follows:—

1. That all the State schools should be kept as superior.

2. That the system of giving promotions to masters in accordance with "proficiency and capitation allowance" is not good, but until a better and a more efficacious one be hit upon; it was unanimously decided that the old system should be followed with the following modification:—

(a) That the proficiency and capitation allowance grants should be added to one half of the school grade and the masters grade.

(b) That not only the annual examination but also the perfect inspection held by the Educational Inspector just as in England, should be the test of promotion.

3. That the standard of estimating the expenditure of assistants, in schools was unanimously fixed at one rupee per 6 boys and not per 8 boys as usual.

4. The minimum pay of assistants should be Rs. 5 per mensem. With the improvement in the financial condition of the State this pay will be raised to Rs. 7 per month.

5. With regard to the provision of special assistants in schools the following rules were framed:—

One special assistant for an average number of boys 100 to 150.

Two special assistants for 151 to 280.

Every hundred above 280 will have an addition of one more. The rate of pay to be given to such assistants would rest with the State.

6. It was decided to give 9 Rs. grade to those untrained teachers of and above 20 years service and to retain those of 15 years standing, provided their work be satisfactory. Those of under 15 years service should go home, but it was decided to give them first chance in other departments of the State.

8 The vernacular masters code of 1899 with some modifications should be enforced in State schools.

9. It was unanimously decided to send a letter of thanks to R. S Madhavlal Harilal, Principal of the Ahmedabad male Training College for his indefatigable efforts to improve the condition of the children of Gujarate, in so far as their education was concerned.

10. That the same rules of leave as are applied to the other departments of the State should be applied to the Education Department also.

11. That religious teaching should be added as optional subject in the school curriculum and the following text books should be selected.

(a) In the Sanskrit Pathshala, in the high school standards in the English School and in the VII. Gujarati standard a portion of Bhagvat Gita.

(b) In the English lower-standard, in the Gujarati standard from IV to VI standard-selected portions from the Maha Bharat, Valmiki, Ramayana and Charitra Chandrika.

(c) In the VI standard of the Girls School a portion of Bhagvat Gita and in its IV and V selected portions from Sati Mandala, Savitri by Kavi Shankerlal Anusuya Abhudaya and Valmiki and Tulsi Katha Ramayan.

(d) Boys and girls should offer prayers to God before the schools open and close.

12. That the President should be requested to convey the thanks of the Conference to H. H. the Rana Saheb for his fatherly care for the interest of the Educational Department.

THE FAMINE.

THE WEEK'S RETURNS.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding Week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.							
Bombay and Sindh	193317	44217	237534	192313	49331	241644	−890
Punjab	...	2577	2577	...	2472	2472	−105
Ajmer-Merwara	8928	775	9703	8588	840	9428	+25
Total British Provinces	202245	47569	249814	201201	52643	253844	−970
Native States.							
Rajputana States	28524	3816	32340	30911	4133	35047	+2707
Central India States	30959	796	31755	29447	725	30172	−7583
Baroda	21770	11966	33736	20999	11279	32278	−805
Bombay Native States	37354	4910	42294	33841	4848	38789	−1495
Total Native States	118607	20932	139465	115198	20975	136173	−3292
Grand Total	320852	68501	389279	316399	73618	390017	−4262

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 31.

Monday.—The depression in Sind has intensified slightly, and is better defined than it has hitherto been. It is apparently a product of the high temperature conditions at present prevailing in that area, and is hence of little importance. Cloud has increased in Baluchistan, Upper Sind, and the Punjab, but no rain has fallen. The depression will probably commence to advance eastwards during the day and may give dust-storms. Light showers of about one-tenth of an inch have fallen at Belgaum, Bijapur, and Sibsagar. The depression lying along the Central and East Himalayas is still in existence, and dry westerly winds continue in the Gangetic plain. A shallow depression is lying over Burma, where skies are cloudy and the weather is feebly unsettled. Thunderstorms may occur in Assam.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 31ST OF MARCH.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at stations in Rajputana and at Jhansi and Saugor, the pressure changes have been small.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong in Cutch and moderate to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 8° in excess of normal at Jacobabad, Ajmere, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar and Ahmednagar, and the minimum 5° to 8° in Sind at Jhansi, Ajmere and Saugor. The maximum temperature varied from 108° at Deesa to 84° at Dwarka and the minimum from 61° at Lahore to 81° at Negapatam.

The sky is cloudy at Allahabad, Jacobabad, Saugor, Bombay, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore and Calicut. Hail is in light showers has fallen at Belgaum and Colombo.

Fine weather with passing clouds prevails over nearly the whole country.

E. A. KENYON
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 31th March 1902.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ..... inches	29·836
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	84·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·3
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	67·4
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	0·0
Minimum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	80·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·1
General Directions of wind*	SSW, SSE, WSW, WSSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	184

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 1st April, 1902.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so as early as possible.

By Order.
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st April, 1902.

1 It is notified for information that the Carter Cup Competition and Match XI will take place on the 6th instant Members, who are not shooting in either of the above, are, requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters at once.

2. There will be a General Meeting of No 2 Company at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Thursday the 3rd instant at 8-45 p.m.

All members are particularly requested to attend.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

"THE Westminster Budget" says that Earl Crawford, who is now here with his yacht, the Valhalla, will in all probability be one of the two members of the House of Lords who will form part of the British team which is to engage in the forthcoming Chess Tournament with the Australian Federal Parliament.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 133, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THREE BOER CAMPS.

II.

BY THE REV. G. N. THOMSSEN.

WHILE in this country the Boers have not lost their love of sport and good jokes. The favourite games of the younger men are cricket and football, and they play with the greatest of enthusiasm. The older men play a kind of quoits with heavy wooden pins. A square stick is set up and with heavy sticks an attempt is made to knock it down. Others are busy knitting purses and neckties, carving cocoanut shells, making picture-frames from old cigar-boxes, making rings and brooches from old soup-bones, and using every old piece of wood and tin and wire they can find in making something useful or ornamental. Many a hearty laugh did we have at the past experiences of the men. What a book might be written on the humours of camp life, and it is to be hoped that some one among the men will write a book giving the world some of the stories told. How strange must have been the feelings of those who never had seen the ocean when they first came aboard ship. One old man, when the ship was rolling and pitching on the briny deep, said to the young men of the party:—"When you were in camp ashore you were always tunnelling, why don't you make a tunnel now?" Another, after the first day or so out, said:—"How often did I tell you not to sing your patriotic songs in the presence of the British, but you would not listen to me. Now the British are avenging themselves by making us all sick by throwing the anchors from one side of the ship to the other!" This was his explanation of the ship's rolling and pitching motion in a storm.

The food and beds and houses of the patrolers are very good, and the Major in command does everything in his power to make life as pleasant to the men as possible. He acts on the principle:—"Prison life is the fortune of war; to-day it is thine, to-morrow it may be mine?" He treats all with the consideration and kindness with which he would like to be treated, were he a prisoner. In the hospital the patients are well looked after. In the Satara hospital there are less than a dozen men; a few have fever, some have heart disease, and one has, I believe, an attack of beri-beri. It is surprising, however, how soon all recover. The days in Satara passed only too swiftly away. The sermons, and especially the addresses on life in the United States, were highly appreciated and we parted with mutual regrets. I did not hear a single complaint from any one of the men, and I am sure the Government, and especially the officers and men in charge of the patrolers, deserve great credit for all the kindness shown.

On arriving in Ahmednagar, at first I found the prisoners disposed to grumble at what they considered unfair in their treatment, compared with the treatment given the patrolers. They said:—"Government gives them milk for their tea and two kinds of meat at their meals and jam and other good things that we do not receive! I said:—"Who told you that? I have received tea from you and was surprised to find you always give me milk in my tea, I have repeatedly taken a cup of tea in Satara, but never was there a drop of milk in the tea. Then I have seen the food of the patrolers, but I never saw two kinds of meat nor jam served with the meat on the table. So far as I can see you and they have just the same kind of food." They were glad to hear my statement and told me that the reason why they served milk in my tea was because they could buy the milk they used.

In Ahmednagar there are at present some 1,200 prisoners. These are within the old Fort, a large square space, said to be 2,300 yards in circumference. Below the high walls there is a deep dry moat. One enters through a large strong gate across a bridge. Here is a strong guard. As soon as one enters, one is struck by seeing a row of very long bungalows with corrugated iron shutters and roofs. The prisoners are all behind a strong barbed wire enclosure, A large space of the square is thus enclosed, while a sentinel stands before the entrance gates to this enclosed space. On the rampart walk a sentry is also placed. Within the enclosure a few military policemen without weapons are stationed, especially near the gates and the barbed wire fencing. Within this enclosure the prisoners can do as they please. Here they play their games, read, write, smoke, work and play, all the livelong day. The Major in command of the Fort and his subordinates treat the prisoners with the same considerate kindness I had found in Satara, and the prisoners are as happy as they can be under the circumstances. Every day they meet thrice for religious services and the old Fort rings with the grand old hymns, sung by hundreds of fine voices. The good Presbyterian says:—"Thank God it is on this camp, for in one year only four have died, and He gives us His blessing!" The health of the prisoners is remarkably good. At present there are more men in the hospital than usual, for new men have arrived and some of them would not drink the boiled water furnished them, but drank water in the kitchens, so they are down with fever. Some forty of the men are now in hospital. A number have the mumps, a few are suffering from consumption, two have enteric fever, others malaria, a few heart disease, and some have amputations performed. The medical care all receive is very fine, and hence the health of all is very good.

There are many things I would write about, had I time to do so. I have tried to depict things as they are and leave it to all to draw their own inferences. Only this I would say, that in the camps I saw there was nothing to find fault with and not a single prisoner complained to me of any wrong done him. But, oh, how they all long for freedom and for a return to the Homeland and to their loved ones! "When will the war be over? When will the end come?" were questions anxiously asked, and I regretted that I could not answer them except by stating that I hope and pray that by next Christmas all will be back on their farms.—"Madras Mail."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 29.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of the Hon' Mr J W P Muir-Mackenzie, of the I C S, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, with effect from the 4th April.

The services of Capt J H Hugo, M B, D S O, I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept:—Capt G M Evans, 8th Rajput Infy; Capt J A Ormsby, 2nd Batln, 3rd Gurkha Rifles; Capt J N Jeyhs m, 9th Beni Infy; Capt G T Weddicomb, 9th Gurkha Rifles; Lieut I U Battye, Corps of Guides and Lieut R Garratt, 5th Gurkha Rifles.

In exercise of the power conferred by sect 5 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900 (1 of 1900), the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A M B Irwin I C S, a Comr in Upper Burma, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma during the absence on leave of the Hon Mr A R Birks, or until further orders.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

With reference to Home Dept notification No 34 dated the 17th Jan, 1902 the services of the Hon Mr J W P Muir-Mackenzie, of the I C S, are replaced at the disposal of that Dept with effect from the 4th April.

With reference to the publication of the Foreign Dept, No 514-9 dated the 28th March 1902 Mr J L Pigot, Dept Conservator of Forests 1st grade, Assam, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough, for three months under article 264 A and 314 b of the Civil service Regulations, with effect from the 3rd April, such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt E M Hughes, I S C Assis Inspecting Officer, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and Rampur Imperial Service Cavalry and Tran port, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on leave of Major F H B Commeline, or until further orders.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Herr H Tschauner as Acting Consul at Bombay for the Austro Hungarian Empire, during the absence of Her Heinrich Schlitschka.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Monsieur Charles Jambon as Vice-Consul for Portugal at Calcutta.

Major C M Moore, M D, Indian Medical Service Bombay, an Agency Surg of the 2nd class and Residency Surg in Mewar, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 13th April, and is also granted furlough for nine months under articles 264 A and 140 b of the Civil Service, Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

Mr E H Blakesley, of the I C S, an Offg Political Agent of the 2nd class, is posted as Resident in Merwar.

Mr R C H M King, of the I C S, an offg Political Agent of the 4th class, is posted as First Assit to the Agent to the Govr-Genl in Rajputana.

Mr W S Davis, a Political Asst of the 2nd offg 1st class is granted special leave for one month under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 31st March or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The service of Mr J L Pigot, Depty Conservator of Forests, 1st grade Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Dept, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties in the Alwar State.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the I S C, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India—Second Lieut William Johnston, 2nd Battn, The Price of Wales' Vol, South Lancashire Regt, Double Company Officer, 2nd Battn Moplah Rifles, dated 19th Feby, Christopher Horsce Howell, 2nd Batln, Roy S

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MY DEAR MR. BRUZARD.—
There are men and things which dispence with the commonplace of praise. Richard Wagner is, without doubt, known to you as a glory of contemporary Art, in whom Germany with good reason considers itself honoured, and I congratulate the Philharmonic Society of London in having chosen him to direct its Concerts. Need I add that I have been for some years bound to Wagner by intimate friendship.
Will you, therefore, my dear Mr. BRUZARD, kindly do what lies in your power to favour him during the time with one of those fine ERARD Pianos that Marlborough Street makes so well.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1902.

NEW GUINEA.

HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD has, in pursuance of the desire of the Australian Government, issued letters patent placing the crown dependency of British New Guinea under the control of Australia. So soon as the letters patent are received in Melbourne a Bill will be introduced into Parliament providing for its acceptance and constituting it a territory of the Commonwealth. A protectorate was proclaimed over the British half of New Guinea in 1884, and four years later it was formally annexed, a Lieutenant-Governor being appointed to it as to a Crown Colony. But it has practically been under the immediate control of the Government of Queensland. However, Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria undertook a guarantee of fifteen thousand pounds a year for the administration of the country—about half as large again as England—and Australia has now included it in the Commonwealth, in accordance with the precepts of the Australian Monroe Doctrine. By so doing the Commonwealth takes over two or three hundred thousand natives who are not white, but who are gradually settling down and beginning to use their tribal lands for commercial purposes. Although many of them have embraced Christianity as an outward and visible religion, they have not so far showed themselves to live up to its precepts, for it was only the other day that two prominent members of the London Missionary Society were cruelly butchered on the banks of the Fly river. Since that occurrence they have learnt that the white man can drive as well as lead, for they took a severe punishment at the hands of an expeditionary force sent over from Queensland. Australia, which is not disposed to open her doors any wider to coloured labour, will not suffer from the absorption of a country of coloured men, for they will be confined to their own island where they can be put to good service by those whose interest it is, as much as possible, to develop the resources of the country which include bountiful supplies of trepang, copra, pearl-shell, gold and sandal-wood. They have very much to learn before they can compete with the white man. Much of the interior is still in the stone age and aboriginal methods of industry are still general among the population. But we have it on official authority, that nothing can prevent New Guinea becoming some day one of the richest islands in the world, comprising as it does every range of temperature and every class of soil, with a regular rainfall, fine river and numbers of excellent harbours.

How best to develop the resources of the country is a question now securing a good deal of attention in the Commonwealth and Mr. H. R. Maguire, an official surveyor, who was for some time on duty in the country, has given an interviewer his ideas as to how that end can be best served. Though he does not say that "every prospect phases and only man is vile," he says the bulk is pleasing and some of the men are very vile. The coastal and inland tribes from Samaria up to the north coast, west to the Giru river are most virile. Some of the best tribesmen are a little less bad than these, but it is an invariable rule amongst pioneers never to allow a native to approach closer than fifty yards with a spear or other native weapon in his hand. Also, they never let a native get behind them, and are never without firearms. Tribal conflicts are rare, but now and again the men on the northern rivers combine and attack their common foe just over the German boundary—the Weriea men. Apart from their savage cannibalistic racial instincts, however it is pleasant to find that the natives have many manly and good characteristics. They are for example most unselfish. When working for white men they will never grumble about when or how they get their food, or about long hours. A great many of the tribes have a weakness for stealing, but that failing is counterbalanced by their being highly emotional, and it is very pathetic to witness farewells between parents, sons or friends, though the same might be said of those who part forcibly after thieving expeditions in this highly civilised country. We may take it that they are very much the same as the aborigines of any other semi-dark country and that as soon as the white trader gets firmly esconced in it, the evolution of the nation will be rapid. The native will show more of his good qualities and less of those which are no longer playful, or he, as well as they, will retire before the advance of civilisation. The track to the Yodda goldfield, it may be mentioned by way of illustration, lies through hostile country and occasionally the natives swoop down on the carriers and cause a general stampede. Consequently the hill tribes are becoming bolder every day, and it is felt that unless aggressive steps are taken by the Government to subjugate them thoroughly, there will be a general massacre, some day. The goldfields are the acknowledged backbone of British New Guinea, and directly or indirectly support fully 95 per cent. of the population, and geologists declare that the field presents unmistakable indications of proving one of the finest alluvial goldfields discovered of late years. At present numbers of men are doing little, while others are doing very well. It will be to the advantage of all that the country shall be opened out. In some districts there is crying need of development. The track to the Gibara field is almost neglected. Miners have asked from time to time to have decent roads made to the fields and for free police protection for prospecting parties, but both requests have been refused. Now, however, both requests must be granted, and it is confidently expected that new and very rich fields will be found.

Although we have so large a share of New Guinea, those directly interested in the country would have more and do not hesitate to assert that had it not been for the apathy of the Home Government, the British flag would now be flying over the whole of New Guinea, which would have been an advantage, seeing that the Dutch are already "inserting the thin edge of a great racial disturbance by endeavouring to attract immigration from inferior races in Southern Asia." It is, we learn, reported as extremely likely in connection with the transfer of New Guinea to the control of the Commonwealth Government that there may be a revival of the claims made on behalf of the syndicate, headed by Sir Somers Vine, for a refund of the expenses incidental to the scheme for taking over a large area of land in the British territory some time ago. The matter, the Victorian Premier states, was brought up again shortly before the last meeting of Premiers from the different States to discuss questions arising out of the federation. The Vine syndicate applied for no less than 250,000 acres of land in New Guinea, but exception was taken by the Government of both New South Wales and Victoria to the provisions of the ordinance which had been passed as monpolistic, the result being that it was annulled. There are many important problems for solution in reference to New Guinea, but the Federal Parliament seems to have settled down to serious work and a dignified manner of disposing of its business. So we may shortly expect to see as much difference between administration and progress of British New Guinea, and her neighbours as we now see between British and Portuguese territory in India.

AFFAIRS IN THE MALAY PENINSULA

An incident reported by the Straits papers to hand this week gives point to a warning uttered early in the year by Mr. Demetrius C. Boulger Siam has been of late making aggressive claims to sovereignty over the independent states in the east of the Malay Peninsula, and she has just emphaised them by forcibly carrying off the Rajah of Patani, detaining him as a prisoner, and setting up a neighbouring Chief in his place. While King Chulalongkorn was being welcomed at Singapore the other day, whither he had gone to bid farewell to his son Prince Nakorn Swan who was proceeding to Europe, his minister Phya Sri Sahadi was kidnapping a Rajah, who seems to have given offence mainly because he was anxious for British protection. Whatever justification Siam may have for her claims of suzerainty over any portion of what she is pleased to call Siamese Malaya, she has absolutely no grounds for such claims in respect of Patani and Kelantan. But inspired by France and Russia, Siam is asserting herself along the East of the Peninsula with a view to schemes which are intended to benefit the Powers with whom she is at present on friendly terms. Her high-handed action in removing the Rajah of Patani appears, however, to be a great blunder, for the British Government cannot permit proceedings of this character to pass unchallenged. The situation on the east coast of the Malay Peninsula very much resembles that at the head of the Persian Gulf, and just as we interfered to protect Mahabaroukh we appear to be bound to resist encroachments in the Malay Peninsula. The commercial interests of the Straits Settlements at least require that we should insist on the independence of the Malay Chiefs whose territories are not included in the Federated States. The alleged grounds for the abduction of the Rajah of Patani are that he refused to sign an agreement relinquishing his rights as administrator of his own State in favour of a Siamese official who was to hold the title of State Secretary. Subsequently Phya Sri Sahada the Siamese Vice-Minister arrived, and the Rajah was commanded to wait upon him. At the interview the Rajah refused to sign certain documents placed before him and he was then seized, conveyed upon a Siamese gunboat that had brought the Minister and taken to Singora where, up to a fortnight ago, he was still a prisoner. This outrage which, by the way, was committed within fifty miles of a British settlement, has greatly incensed the people of Patani. To increase their indignation the Rajah of Pitak who appears to be an enemy of the legitimate ruler of Pitani, has been placed in charge of the State. The independent Chiefs of "Siamese Malaya" have many grievances against the authorities at Bangkok, and the proceedings in Patani should strengthen their already expressed desire for British protection. A Straits contemporary points out that the Siamese word for "govern" is the same as the word for "eat" and where the Siamese have been allowed to gain control in the Peninsula, their presence has very literally meant the "eating up" of the substance of the province. The Siamese aggression in Patani follows very quickly upon King Chualalongkorn's interference in Kelantan, where regardless of treaties which expressly prohibited Siam having anything to do with matters of trade in that State, it was sought to control the arrangements by the Chief who granted a concession to a British syndicate. The ulterior purpose of this aggression would seem to be to enable the King of Siam to grant concessions to the French and Russians who, in their own interests are urging him to extend his authority in the Malay Peninsula, France has a scheme for a ship canal across the Peninsula to the north of Kra and Russia, having an eye to a coaling station which would facilitate the despatch of troops to Port Arthur and Vladivostock, has given her support to her ally's scheme. In his anxiety to meet the wishes of his friends King Chulalongkorn has, in the Patani incident, somewhat overstepped the mark.

THE WORK OF THE GOVERNMENT ANALYST.

MUCH of the interest which in previous years has attached to the report of the Chemical Analyst to the Government of Bombay is this year lacking—a fact which is due to Major Collis Barry's compliance with the injunction of Government to curtail the length of the report of his department. However, the figures, which take up the bulk of the space allotted to the report, are themselves decidedly interesting and are worthy of comment. As year succeeds year the work of the Government analyst increases and becomes more arduous. Judging from the figures for the last five years this would appear to be due principally to increases in the number of medico-legal examinations, and Customs and Abkari analyses. Work under the former heading there is some prospect, or to be more correct, some possibility of keeping in check, but one can only anticipate and indeed hope that the steady yearly increase in the number of Customs and Abkari examinations will be maintained, for that will imply a relative increase in the trade of the city. At any rate when we are told that the number of cases dealt with by the department was 4,840 in 1901 as compared with 3,918 in 1900 there is no cause for wonder that Major Barry has found an addition to his staff necessary and that he anticipates the necessity of further additions in the future. The first section of the report is devoted to Medico-Legal examinations. During 1901 there were dealt with by the Government Analyst 216 cases of suspected human poisoning, 155 cases of suspected animal poisoning and 73 miscellaneous cases. Towards the total of cases of human poisoning established through the investigation of the department—the number being 87—Bombay city contributed ten, and of these six were cases of poisoning by arsenic. Arsenic indeed appears to be a very popular poison—if such a term can be used—throughout the Presidency. Out of the total of 81 cases detected in 53 arsenic had been the poison employed. There were two cases of copper poisoning; two were due to prussic acid, six to mercury, eight to opium, three to pounded glass, eight to strychnia, and ten to various alkaloids. The inclusion of pounded glass among a list of "poisons" seems rather curious. There were 155 cases of suspected animal poisoning investigated by or under Major Barry's supervision; poison was discovered in 108 and 55 animals were killed. Two hundred and fifty-one samples of water were analysed and 83 were classed as bad, a fact which is very significant of the average quality of water in the Presidency. Altogether 770 samples of Government stores were examined as against 279 in the previous year, a very big increase, and there were 1,640 Customs and Abkari analyses as compared with 1,516 in 1900, and 1,333 in 1899. As will be observed increases have been pretty general in almost all sections of the work of the Department, and there seems to be every justification of the chemical analyst's warning that further additions to the staff may shortly be necessary.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet at Government House, Mahableshwar, on Monday the 21st day of April at 11 o'clock noon.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia, with the outward mails of the 21st instant, left Aden, at 5 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Bishop and Mrs. MacArthur leave Bombay, for Mahableshwar to-day. All communications till further notice should be addressed to Ivanhoe Mahableshwar.

IT is stated that Mr. Claude Hill, I. C. S., on the expiration of his leave, will meet H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur at Brindisi, on the occasion of his visit to England; and accompany him officially as guide, philosopher, and friend to London during the Coronation festivities.

THE Transport Tagus arrived at Natal on the 30th ultimo.

AT the Kadir Cup Meeting, the cup was won by Siva Singh, the Hog-hunter's Cup going to Captain Paleologus, of the 28th Punjab Infantry, and the Pony Cup to Major Hamilton.

HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY and party arrived at Hyderabad on Saturday morning, and were met by the Nizam and the chief officials. The customary official visit took place during the day.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF and Lady Palmer, accompanied by General Henry, arrived at Naini Tal on Friday, and are guests of Sir George and Lady Luck at Hawkedale.

WHEN Mr. H. F. Evans, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue in the United Provinces, goes on leave on the 10th April, Mr. John Hooper officiates, and Mr. Percy Gray officiates for Mr. Hooper as Commissioner of Allahabad.

THE first detachment of Boer prisoners, some 100 men, for Bhim Tal Camp, with their escort of the Devons, passed through at Bareilly at midnight on Thursday night. It is understood that about 700 more prisoners will follow shortly from the Boer Camp at Snahjahanpur.

IF we are to accept the statement of a native correspondent, of the twenty-five smaller coal-mines now at work near the Railway station, Kalipahari, off Asensole, twenty are owned and worked by Bengalis. When Sir John Woodburn was lately on a visit to these mines, a representative of the Bengali coal-mine owners urged on him the desirability of appointing a Bengali member on the Mining Board.

THE Hongkong officials have been corresponding with the Government of India for some time with the object of procuring plague doctors to supervise operations at that port. Naturally the Government of India have been unable to accede to this request. With the spread of plague in Northern India, it is more probable that India will require additional medical officers than that she will be able to lend her own.

THE 1-3 Gurkhas arrived at Bareily on Friday morning, in two special trains, returning from the Mahsud blockade. They proceeded in the afternoon by specials to Kathgodam, whence they march to Almora. The 1-3 Gurkhas originally left Almora early in November last, to take part in the Kumaon Hill manœuvres under Brigadier-General Morse-Molyneux, before the conclusion of which they were ordered by wire to leave the sham for the real and proceed at once to the front.

THE Irrigation Commission commenced their tour at the end of October last, and have visited the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Kathiawar, Bombay, Mysore, Madras, Hyderabad, Berar and the Central Provinces. The Commission will now adjourn until early in October next. Sir Colin Scott-Moncriff proceeds Home on the 5th April. Matters of importance connected with his office, that of Under-Secretary for Scotland, require him to be present at Whitehall on the re-opening of Parliament after the Easter recess. On reassembling in October, before completing their report, the Commission will make a tour through the precarious tracts of Bengal and the United Provinces, and may visit portion of Central India.

THE wreck of the Knight Companion with boilers, engines, and all appliances, but exclusive of cargo on board, has been sold by auction at Yokohama for 37,000 yen.

IT is now reported that about 400 lives were lost in the Chinese steam launch accident near Hanoi the other week. The body of Madame Arlhac has been found, all her jewellery was stolen, and the lobe of one ear was mutilated as if the despoilers had torn out the earring.

THE Saigon correspondent of the "Courrier d' Haiphong" reports a duel between M. Heloury, editor of "L'Opinion," and M. Lofler, a civil servant, arising out of a series of articles in "France d'Asie" and "L'Opinion," M. Heloury was punctured on the right arm, and honour was satisfied. The wound, of course, is not serious.

A LADY IN "THE FORBIDDEN LAND."

MISS ANNIE TAYLOR'S DIARY.

IT is nearly eight years since accounts of the journey through Tibet of Miss Annie R. Taylor, the English missionary lady, reached this country, in the form of rather meagre summaries, and it is not a little remarkable that we have remained since then without a fuller and more authoritative description of her marvellous achievement. The omission, however, is at last supplied. Mr. Carey, who, during the summer of 1899, was making a sojourn for the sake of health in Sikkim, took advantage of the opportunity to pay a visit to Miss Taylor, at the famous shop which she has been permitted to open at Yatung, in Tibetan territory.

There he obtained permission to decipher and prepare for the Press the rough and in parts scarcely legible journal which, amidst all the perils and hardships of her long wanderings, she had been able to keep, with more or less regularity. The book, however, is something more than a transcript of this curious document. By a diligent study of the works of recent travellers and explorers in Tibet and its neighbourhood, says the "Daily News," Mr. Carey has found material for a very picturesque and interesting general description of that singular country, and its no less singular people, and has thus prepared his readers for a better comprehension of the conditions of Miss Taylor's daring adventure.

Tibet is described as the most forbidding country to be found on the globe. Its vast and practically uninhabited plateau, known as the Chang, stands at something approaching the level of the summit of Mont Blanc, and is in extent nearly eight times the size of Great Britain. Its outer fringes, in which the capital Lhasa and other towns are situated, are vast mountain ranges, whose enormous peaks are capped with eternal snow. To climb only to the threshold of this land is, we are told, to scale the Himalayas, which, buttressing the Tibetan plateau, rise from the Indian plains to a height of 17,000 feet in a hundred miles. Well may it be called "the grandest staircase in the world." Such is the country which Miss Taylor had chosen for her great enterprise. "She trotted into the heart of Tibet (says Mr. Carey), and saw with her own eyes the things we have been describing. She was the first woman traveller to enter the "Forbidden Land," and no other European, with one possible but doubtful exception, had succeeded in getting so near to Lhasa for more than a generation. At this time she is the only missionary permitted to live in Tibet.

But the real spell of the story lies in the significance of the deed. Miss Taylor's journey changed the whole face of missionary interest in Tibet. It sent a thrill round the world and is the true beginning of the new and widespread eagerness for the Christian evangelising of the land. This apparently impregnable Gibraltar of modern missions is now invested on all sides but one, and the siege is being prosecuted with vigour by several societies, working independently of one another, but directed by a common aim and all cheered by the same not distant hope of scaling the impenetrable walls and gaining the confidence of the people.

Miss Taylor started from Tau-chau on the northern Chinese border of Tibet intending thence to strike through Lhasa and descend to Darjeeling; but when only within a few days of the Holy City she was stopped, taken prisoner and compelled to retrace her steps. Finally she emerged at Ta-chien-lu, about three hundred miles south of her original point of departure, having chosen a diffrent route from that which she had come, as clearly shown on the map of Tibet which accompanies the volume. Altogether it is estimated that during the period of seven months and ten days consumed in these wanderings in the Forbidden Land, she must have travelled about 1,300 miles, a good part of which was on territory never trodden by white feet before. The reader will doubtless be interested to hear some details of this intrepid traveller's equipment:

Miss Taylor started with ten horses, two tents, and food for two months, principally tsamba or barley-flour. She had a camp-bed and a box with "presents for chiefs,' A few ounces of silver and some Chinese cotton cloth constituted her slender exchequer. She also took a few English clothes to be worn on arrival in India. Her kit for the table consisted of two in basins, a wooden bowl or two, and a copper pan, together with knife, fork, and spoon. All these goods fell into the hands of chukpa (brigands): and for the most part she had to do without them. Amongst the stolen things which were never recovered was a parcel of Tibetan Gospels. Who can tell into what nooks and corners of the land these have been carried since? Her library consisted of four books, kept in the folds of her sheep skin gown: 1. "Daily Light" (Morning Hour). 2. The New Testament and Psalms. 3. An English hymn-book. 4. A note-book for the diary.'

For twenty nights she slept in the open air. A cave would have been a luxury. For months she could not change her clothes. Of the three Chinamen who accompanied her, one turned back, another died on the road, and the third tried to take her life. A Tibetan youth, Pontso, followed her through it all to the end.

It does not appear how Miss Taylor's "slender exchequer" could hold out so long against the numerous demands upon it, not forgetting the depredations to which she was subjected in a country in which highway robbery appears to be considered rather a noble occupation. We learn, however, from the Diary that on the day before her departure a supply of money had reached her for the purposes of the expedition. For the rest, Tibetan brigands appear to be poor creatures, as is sufficiently evident in the following description of an encounter with them on the fifth day of the journey.

TIBETAN BRIGANDS.

It was a weary march up the mountain, and we halted at one o'clock in a glen just below the pass Here we had tea, and let the horses graze. At four we started again, three of the men going in front and two behind. All went well until dusk. We were following the river which here winds across a plain, with hill, on our right. Noga and made lama, who were riding ahead, returned, and made signs to hasten us on. We came as quickly as we could, driving on the horses with the loads. All got their guns ready, for the brigands had been sighted, sitting on a plateau, a little distance off. When they saw us, they jumped on their horses, for they had been drinking tea, and the lama, with three others, gave a shout and rushed towards them. Lencotze was behind, with two of the loads. Erminie, Pontso, and I drove on the rest, and tried to get past before the firing began. I counted the robbers. There were eight of them, while on our side were only five fighting men, but in the dusk we must have seemed a host.

One of the five had to go forward with us to show us the way leaving four to fight. The firing commenced, and frightened the animals, so we had not much trouble in hurrying them on. We drove them as fast as we could praying as we went. Darkness set in and we could still hear the firing. After a while we stopped, fancying we heard Lencotze coming up behind. He brought the two missing beasts of burden, and also Nogas horse. We came to a river. It was very deep but there was not much time to think. We went through it, driving the horse before us. The water came half-way up our legs. Then we hurried on. It began to rain but we dared not stop to put on our wraps. Wet as we were we still kept going on till at last to our great relief Noga overtook us. He said the firing had ceased and that none of them were hurt, but that three of the escort had stayed behind to prevent the robbers giving chase.

In an encounter two days later with a band, two hundred strong, some Mongols in charge of a caravan who had joined the party were wounded and one killed: but beyond the loss of horses and goods, Miss Taylor's party seem to have suffered nothing, and the Tibetans at many encampments appear to have received the strangers hospitably. Strangely enough, the brigands after these two occasions seem to have ceased from troubling. Unlike King Lear, it was rather the elements than her fellow creatures that Miss Taylor had to "tax with unkindness," as will be seen in the following entries:

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE PEACE MISSION.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH STEYN DIFFICULT.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

Reuter wiring from Pretoria to-day, states that Schalk Burgher's efforts to open negotiations with Steyn have so far proved unsuccessful.

A British patrol captured twenty horses on the 25th, and on the following day surprised 30 Boers under Bezindenhout at Lilliekloof Cape Colony.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAR, 31.

The following casualties are reported from South Africa :—

23rd March, at Spelonkin, wounded dangerously, Capt. W. Bedd of Beddy's Scouts.

24th March, near Klerksdorp, wounded dangerously in abdomen and died, Lieut. Knowles, 1st Dragoons; at Johannesburg died of dysentery Nursing Sister Agnes Watson, Army Nursing Service Reserve.

26th March, at Meintges Neck, wounded (dangerously, Capt. Collopy, Bethune's Mounted Infantry.

29th March, at Pretoria, died of hemeplegia, Farrier Sergeant P. Kelly, 19th Hussars.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. SEDDON GOES TO THE CAPE

Mr. Seddon, the new Zealand Premier, leaves Wellington in a troopship for the Cape, a fortnight hence, en route to the Coronation.

THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

JAPANESE DOCTORS REQUISITIONED.

Eight Japanese doctors have been engaged for the purpose of combating the plague at Hongkong.

[At a special meeting of the Hong Kong Sanitary Board held on March 10, Dr. Atkinson, the President, said that a telegram had been received from India stating that the Indian Government were not able to obtain any assistant surgeons owing to their being required locally, and the Board had been requested to consider what recommendation they were to make in view of this. He moved that a similar telegram be sent to the British Minister at Tokio as was sent to the Indian Government, requesting that they might be granted the services of eight qualified medical men, three of them specially trained in bacteriology. The telegram which was sent afterwards stated that the doctors must speak English and must be obtained at once.]

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

The German journals declare that the interview between Count von Bülow and Signor Prinetti at Venice has practically rendered certain the renewal of the Triple Alliance.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. RHODES.

Mr. Rhodes' coffin will be constructed, of teak from the Zambesi forests and his tomb will be hewn from the solid rock from the summit of a Kopje in the Matappo Hills.

THE LOSS OF THE CONDER.

Sir Charles Cameron, after enquiries made at Esquimalt, declares that the Conder was under officered and under manned and unstable.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 31.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia, with the English mails of the 21st instant, left here for Bombay at 5 p. m. yesterday.

THE LATE MR. CECIL RHODES.

HIS LAST WORDS.

HOW HIS FORTUNE HAS BEEN WILLED.

AN IMPERIAL EDUCATIONAL SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 31.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following cablegram :—

The dying words of Cecil Rhodes were : "There has been so little done. There is still so much to do."

It is stated that the scheme for which he has left the bulk of his fortune is an educational one, and embraces the whole Empire. It is designed to promote Imperial Federation.

THE EXECUTION OF AUSTRALIAN OFFICERS.

The names of the Australian officers whose execution in South Africa by decree of a court-martial has caused such a sensation in the colonies, are Major Morant and Lieutenant Hancock.

THE RUSSIAN MILITARY SCANDAL.

SENTENCE ON COLONEL GRIMM.

A PUNISHMENT WORSE THAN DEATH.

Colonel Grimm, of the Russian General Staff, who was detected in selling plans of Russian fortresses and army mobilisation to foreign Powers, has been sentenced to be immured for life in an underground dungeon of the fortress of Schluesselburg.

HUNGARIAN STATESMAN DEAD.

The death is announced of the Hungarian statesman Tisza.

[Koloman E. Tisza, Prime Minister of Hungary, was a mere lad when the Cossacks were crushing the resistance of his countrymen in 1849. When the revolution broke out under Kossuth, Tisza, at the age of eighteen, had received an appointment in the department of Public Instruction of the Hungarian Civil Service. He withdrew to his paternal estates and afterwards travelled extensively in foreign lands. After his return, he, in 1859, took active steps to preserve the independence of the Hungarian Lutheran Church. In the following year, Hungary having been restored to part of her constitutional rights, M. Tisza became a Deputy to the Diet at Pesth. Seven years later Hungary obtained complete autonomy. In 1875, as leader of the extreme patriots, he carried over his followers to the Liberal Party, and became Prime Minister. As a skilful Parliamentary leader he made his mark, as well as in the growth and development of Hungarian Parliamentarism. He resigned in 1890, and was succeeded by Count Szapary, having in 1889 succeeded to carry his Army Bill.]

THE VICEROY AT HYDERABAD.

VISITS TO PLACES OF INTERESTS.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN), MARCH 31.

H. H. the Nizam paid a short visit to H. E. the Viceroy at the Residency yesterday afternoon.

In the evening their Excellencies Lord and Lady Curzon, accompanied by the Staff and escorted by a guard of the 4th Hussars, attended divine service at St. George's Church at Chudderghaut. The Resident and Mrs. Barr were also present. The service was fully choral, the special anthem for the day being "This is the day which the Lord hath made." The preacher was the Revd. S. H. Johnston Chaplain.

This morning Lady Curzon visited the Zenana Ward of the Afzal Ganj Hospital, accompanied by Mrs. Barr, and the Viceroy's Surgeon, Captain Armstrong. Her Excellency was received on arrival by Doctor (Mrs.) Fellowes and Colonel Thompson who is officiating as Residency Surgeon in consequence of Dr. Gimlette's illness. Lady Curzon inspected the whole ward, which contains sixteen beds, and expressed her pleasure, and took away the visitors' book, saying she would write her remarks and return it on her way back to the Residency. She stopped at the school for training midwives, and was received by Mrs. Imanuel, the Lady Suprintendent, who showed her over the institution. Lady Curzon said she was much please with what she had seen.

In the afternoon their Excellencies drove through the City and visited the Nizam's picturesque palace at Falukuama, one of the finest buildings of its kind in India, which cost some thirty-five lakhs of rupees to erect and furnish. The palace commands a magnificent view of the city and its environs. From Falukuama the Viceregal party went to the beautiful Mir Alum Lake, where a small water party had been arranged in their honour.

H. H. the Nizam's banquet takes place this evening.

THE ILLNESS OF DR. GIMLETTE.

Latest reports say that Dr. Gimlette is slightly better.

RUSSIAN ROYALTY IN INDIA.

VISIT TO BOMBAY.

MADRAS, MARCH 31.

The Grand-Duke Boris, cousin of the Czar of Russia, and his staff arrived in Madras this morning, after a tour in South India and a visit to Ootacamund. He leaves for Bombay this evening and then tours in Northern India.

OPIUM LICENSES IN BURMA.

MANDALAY, MARCH 31.

The opium scheme remains in abeyance as regards Upper Burma until the Government of India receive further details. In consequence opium licenses will either be sold for one month, or continued with the present holders at the old rate for one month, within which time a definite reply on the scheme from India should be received.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH, 29.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. steamer Persia arrived here yesterday morning.

LONDON, MARCH, 29.

The Bombay Mails of the 15th instant arrived at Brindisi on the 27th.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 31.

The P. and O. Co's. s. s. Pekin (extra) from Bombay arrived here on Friday noon.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. Dio Balduino, Captain O. Canepa left Aden for Bombay, on the 30th instant, at 9 a. m., and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday the 5th April early morning.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

MAHOMEDAN SOCIAL GATHERING.

The second annual social gathering of the Mahomedan students of the Grant Medical College was held on Wednesday, the 26th, at Mr. Ismail Gulmahomed's Bungalow, Jacob's Circle.

About 30 medical students and Drs. Khaja Abdulla, Badrudeen Lukmanee, Ebrahim Abdoolhussein, Rajabali Lukhdi and H. A. Nakhooda attended the gathering. The students, after enjoying themselves at different games met in the hall, where Dr. Khaja, the chairman made a short speech dwelling on the necessity of higher medical education amongst the followers of Islam. Dr. Lakhdi urged the need of the registration of doctors in India on the same system as is enforced in England. Dr Nakhooda also addressed the meeting. He said that it was advisable to start a fund in order to perpetuate the memory of the late Dr. Ismail Janmahomed who was such a great friend of all medical students without distinction of caste or creed. The students readily approved of the suggestion and promised to subscribe towards the fund.—After a sumptuous dinner, the party dispersed.

APPROACHING CONCERTS.

Two musicians who have performed in almost every part of the world and have rendered themselves famous wherever they have gone will shortly proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of giving concerts. These artistes are Herr Johann Marquardt, a violinist of no mean repute, and Mme Alexandra Breitschuck Marquardt, a lady who also has acquired considerable fame in the musical world. At present Herr and Madame Marquardt are giving concerts in Lucknow, and they will proceed to Bombay after having visited Agra, Delhi and Lanore. Public appreciation has been supplemented by flattering press notices wherever they have gone, and a treat may therefore be reasonably looked for by lovers of music in Bombay.

MR. J. L. SYMONS' POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

The following are the entries for Mr. J. L. Symons' Point to-Point Races to be held at Marole, on Saturday, 5 April :—

POWAI CUP.

Mr Borne's	Mischief
Mr Hebbiethwaite's	Cypress
Mr Organ's	Perwrit
Mr Roe's	Dadowin Chief
Mr Fischer's	Good boy
Mr Fischer's	Hurlingham
Lieutenant Powlesg	Wallez
Mr Froom	Vi
Mr Turner Leings	Lady
Captain Tomkins	Shashubdin

MAROLE CUP

Lieutenant-Colonel Bull's	Baugon
Lieutenant-Colonel Bull's	Bellow II
Mr Alstonh's	Temptress
Mr McCausland's	Skylark
Mr McCausland's	Oakland
Mr Bomonji	Fritz
Mrs Nash	Stout
Mr Fischer's	Dart

VEHAR CUP

Mr Brooks	The Squire
Mr Roe	Sally
Mr Seymour Hale	Dancing Girl
Mr McCausland's	Oakland
Mr Burney's	Constance
Mr Fischers	Venus
Mr Fischer's	Athollrose

Further entries will be received up till Wednesday evening.

Owners are requested to send in as early as possible the names of the ladies who are nominating their horses, also particulars of weight when allowances are claimed.

THE HON. SIR ANDREW WINGATE.

RETIREMENT FROM SERVICE.

The last number of the official "Gazette" announces that the Hon. Sir Andrew Wingate, K. C. I.E., I.C.S., has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay establishment with effect from to-day, the 1st April.

Joining the Service in August 1869, Sir Andrew Wingate was, on his arrival in this country, in November of the same year, placed under the Collector of Poona to learn the routine of revenue business, after a two years' furlough on medical certificate, he was on his return in April, 1872 placed under the Collector of Bombay and worked subsequently as Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Poona, Satara and Bombay until September, 1875, when he was entrusted with the special and responsible task of compiling the Administration Report for 1874-75. He acquitted himself of the duty with great credit to himself and was entrusted with the compilation of the Administration Report of the following year also. For a few months during the first of 1877, Sir Andrew acted as Collector and Magistrate of Bijapur and was in August of that year appointed Additional Secretary in the Famine Department under the Chief Commissioner of Mysore. A year later he was appointed Assistant Secretary to the Famine Commission at Mysore. On the 1st June, 1879, while on special leave to Europe, Sir Andrew was appointed in recognition of his famine services, a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. For nearly eight years from August 1879, when Sir Andrew returned from leave to Europe he was placed on settlement duty in the Udepur and Kashmir States; while in February, 1887, he was appointed to officiate as Resident at Meywar and Settlement Officer, Kashmir State, under the Government of India, in which capacity he worked for about two years, and then proceeded on furlough for eighteen months. On his return to Bombay from furlough, Sir Andrew was appointed to act as Collector of Salt Revenue. He was again placed on special duty in the Udepur State for about a month, and reverted to the post of Acting Collector of Salt Revenue in February, 1891. Two months later we find him officiating as Collector of Salt Revenue, and Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, and Reporter-General of External Commerce. From May, 1891, to August, 1893, Sir Andrew's services were again placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment as Settlement Officer at Meywar in the Udepur State. In November, 1893, his services were transferred to the Savanur State as Collector, Magistrate, District Registrar, and Political Agent. About a year later, he worked in a similar capacity at Surgana; and in March, 1896, was brought back to Bombay as Officiating Collector of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, and Reporter-General of External Commerce. From July to November, 1896, Sir Andrew Wingate worked as an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council; and in December of the same year, was sent to officiate as Commissioner in Sind. On the outbreak of plague in Bombay, Sir Andrew's services were rightly availed of as Plague Commissioner, Bombay Presidency, and Joint Secretary to Government in the Plague Branch of the General Department in October 1897: and in February 1898, he was again appointed an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. In September, 1898, Sir Andrew was appointed to act as Chief Secretary to Government in charge of the Plague Department; and from September, 1898, to April, 1899, did much useful work as an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. Sir Andrew's varied and valuable services obtained recognition in January, 1899, when in the New Year's honours he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the India Empire. He had a year's furlough from April 1899, and on his return to Bombay, in April, 1900 was appointed Secretary to Government, Plague Department, and Plague Commissioner. On the resignation of the Hon. Mr. J. K. Speace, Sir Andrew Wingate was in October 1900, appointed Commissioner of the Central Division, and an additional member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

SHAKESPEARE'S "THE WINTER'S TALE."

This charming romantic comedy has been chosen for the fourth and last of the recitals of Shakesperian plays by Mr. and Mrs. Hannibal Williams. Mrs. Williams, who will interpret it at the Y. W. C. A. hall this evening at nine o'clock, finds in this great work of Shakespeare's ample opportunity to prove her versatility for the play is a comedy and a tragedy fused together. Mrs. Williams has already given us a taste of her quality in her artistic rendering of "As you like it," and her performance of "The Winter's Tale" (the play in which Miss Mary Anderson achieved her greatest triumph in playing the dual roles of Queen Hermione and Perdita) is certain to enhance the favourable impression she has already made. The box plan may be seen at Messrs. Seymour Dove and Co's, Medows Street.

RAILWAYS IN CUTCH.

Under the above heading, "Indian Engineering" of the 29th ultimo says :—"When Lord Curzon visited Cutch it was confidentally expected that he would make some definite pronouncement on the much agitated scheme of a Railway through that principality, connecting the B. B. and C. I. Railway on one side with the North-Western Railway on the other side, and thus providing that direct route from Bombay to Karachi which for many reasons is one of the most urgent Imperial necessities of the day. But contrary to usual methods, Lord Curzon was content to temporize. It may have been from a chivalrous desire to save the feelings of his hypersensitive host or it may have been due to an unwillingness to hamper the liberty or prejudice the decision of the Railway Commission. Whatever the motive, it was exasperating to listen to feeble joke about a toy tramway from Mandvie, when it expected a robust statement on the great scheme, to the execution of which the Rao's private opposition was the only obstacle. We are glad to find, however, that the Viceroy's pusillanimity has not affected the agitation for the connection of Bombay and Karachi, by means of a broad-gauge railway running through Cutch via Bhuj and Lakhpat. We have before us the copy of a Memorial which has been presented to the Viceroy by the Cutchee inhabitants of Bombay urging the necessity of this work being taken in hand at once. The memorialists make a very strong point of the fact that so long ago as 1875 Government realized the strategical and commercial importance of such a railway; and they deftly turn to account the present condition of Afghanistan to drive home the argument, that want of this connection of communication between North and South India is a greater weakness, in the defence of the Empire now, than it was nearly a quarter of a century ago. But the commercial aspect of the question is what appeals strongest to the successful Cutchee merchants of Bombay, whose patriotism is hurt, that one of the most feeble provinces of the whole of India should practically be allowed to be fallow on account of the unwisdom of the native ruler, who prefers the immediate profits of his present isolation to the future wealth and dignity of federation with the rest of the Indian Empire. There is much to be said on behalf of the Rao of Cutch whose reluctance to assist a project, which his high intelligence must make clear to him will eventually in the great prosperity of his state is not wholly due to perverse narrow mindedness. By the peculiar constitution of his Government, he ranks among his own nobility, really only as "primus interpares." The Hon of each chief on the State revenue is almost as great as his own and to conciliate so many conflicting interests to attain an end the immediate prospect of which is the imperial good but a diminution to local revenue, is a task to appear even a bolder man than he. The duty of cutting the gordian knot devolves on the Imperial Government the Paramount Power to which the Cutchees naturally turn in their dilemma. We have more than once descanted in these columns on the value of a broad-gauge railway from Hyderabad to Bhuj via Badinor Lakhpat and then onwards to Veramgaum and Ahmedabad on the B. B. and C. I. Railway and urged its claims from a commercial and strategical point of view. We are thoroughly at one with the Cutchee Memorialists on the subject and trust that Lord Curzon will be in a more serious mood when he has to deal with the memorial than he was at that banquet in Cutch when he made his tramway joke

THE BOMBAY FANCY FETE.

Mrs. Lely acknowledges with thanks the following donations from the H. H. the Nawab of Cambay Rs. 200, and the Thakor Saheb of Khadal Rs. 50 for the Fancy Fete Fund

NOTES FROM GOA.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF THE RANES.

Our Pangim correspondent, writing on Saturday, says :—The twenty-three men who were lately tried by Court Martial for attempting to create a revolt and to murder the three European officials stationed in the District of Sattary, one of whom was actually killed, have been packed off in the Gun boat "Dia" to Timor, where they are to undergo the sentence of transportation from 16 to 30 years, passed on them by the Special Military tribunal by which they were tried and found guilty. The country, thanks to the firmness displayed by the Governor, is at last rid of a gang of turbulent characters, who were constantly a source of annoyance and anxiety to the authorities and the peace-loving inhabitants. The scene at the Bunder on the 27th inst. the day the Gunboat received these men was rather a heart-rending one, especially at the last moment of the farewell to their wives, mothers and children. None of these would accompany the prisoners through fear of losing their "jat" or caste, although at the last moment two young women were ready to join their husbands, but their resolution was taken so late that they could not approach the steamer before she was ready to leave. Whether they will be hereafter shipped off to Timor depends on the decision of the Crown authorities in Lisbon.

The Archbishop Patriarch is proceeding to Lisbon about the end of this month, leaving the Government of the Diocese in the hand of "Junta Governative" composed of three Canons of the Patriarcha see. It is generally believed the Patriarch will not return to India after the expiration of his twelve months' leave owing to the shattered state of his health.

The Lenten Season is over, and balls and parties are the order of the day, to be followed by marriages and wedding festivities among the Goans and which generally take place in May when nearly all public offices are closed owing to the hot weather and general vacation. Already three grand weddings are spoken of. If commerce could also be stimulated and some activity infused into the Mercantile Departments, it would prove a blessing as this country with its fine harbour would then shake off its dull aspect and be a small rival to Bombay, but to secure such a transformation, a Cecil Rhodes is required, and Portugal cannot as yet boast of one. This country abounds in minerals and its forests and soil are very rich, but no Governor gives a thought of such things. It is a pity our Governors are not chosen from the Civilian ranks.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S WATCH.

A DISCOVERY BY MAGIC.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday morning, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Superintendent Stanford prosecuted Rama Rasoo, a punkha puller in the employ of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay, with stealing a gold watch valued at Rs. 300, the property of his master. The watch was stolen on the morning of the 19th March, from a dressing table in Sir Lawrence's bungalow in Peddar Road. The theft was reported to the Police and Superintendent Stanford after searching enquiries came to the conclusion that it must have been the work of one of the servants employed in the bungalow. There were in all four punkha-pullers and two hamals in the bungalow, all of whom had access to the bed room. Suspicion rested on all these servants, but more especially on the accused, who on the night of the 19th March, did not go to work on the pretext of sickness and slept in the compound. The police questioned all the servants, but they denied all knowledge of the watch. However as there was a strong suspicion against them, their movements were closely watched. On Saturday morning the accused offered to find out the thief and to recover the watch by magic. He first of all asked that all the servants in the bungalow be gathered together while he would perform the magic, in course of which he would lay his hand on the thief. This was agreed to more for the sake of curiosity than for anything else. All the servants were collected at the back of the bungalow and the accused gave them each a few grains of rice, mixed with red powder and chanted some "mantra." He then laid his hand on a "Hamal" named Dhunia and declared him the thief. Dhunia denied the charge, but Rama said though Dhunia denied it, he would find out the place where the watch had been concealed. He then lifted up some pieces of timber which were lying in the compound and to the surprise of all present, brought out the watch wrapped up in a piece of paper. The accused said that on the night in question he saw Dhunia twice enter the bedroom. He afterwards withdrew this statement and confessed having stolen the watch himself. He pleaded guilty to the charge before the Magistrate, and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

IS THE LADY DOCTOR A FAILURE?

The following letter appears in the "British Medical Journal":—

Sir,—An editorial note in the "British Medical Journal" of February 1st seemed to infer, from the fact of a medical school for women at Chicago having been closed for financial reasons, that medical women in the United States are not prospering. It is, however, possible to suggest a more cheerful explanation. The North-Western University took over the School in question about ten years ago, with the result that the University had practically to support two schools, one for men, another for women. This caused the doubling of nearly all expenses. According to the Bulletin upon Professional Education in the United States issued on January 8th, 1900, there were at that date in America eighty medical schools in which men and women studied medicine together. The loss at the women's department of the North-Western University is put down as about 5,000 dollars a year, not £5,000 as Mr. Raymond is reported to have said. The loss may have been still greater during the last two years, but it is improbable that it advanced from dollars to pounds sterling. Three important and well organized medical schools in Chicago have recently opened their doors to women. They are the Physicians and Surgeons School, the Medical Department of the University of Illinois, and the Rush Medical College. The last is the leading medical school of the Western States, it is splendidly endowed, is affiliated to the University of Chicago, and is will probably in the near future rival the Johns Hopkins (Baltimore) in the perfection of its organization, and in the eminence of its teaching staff.

A large, well-endowed school is sure to give better teaching than a small school without endowment. American women have done well to desert a weak school in favour of others thrown open to them which offer the best teaching and the best laboratories. It would be easy to quote evidence of the excellent position taken by many medical women in the United States. In Chicago there are four hospitals in which the "internes" are all women, two in which all the work is done by women, and seven in which some women are on the visiting staff. At the Physicians' and Surgeons' School, and at Rush Medical College, a woman is in charge of the out-patient obstetric clinic, and in each case she is on the teaching staff. The number of responsible hospital posts open to women is no doubt small there as it is here, compared with those open to men, and the final output of first-rate physicians and surgeons among the women must inevitably be controlled by the opportunities for responsible hospital practice they enjoy. No one can get to the top of the professional ladder if it is impossible for her to get even upon its lowest rung. A point of more importance than this, however, is that the school at Chicago did not die because there are no women working there sturdily at medicine, but because they can work to better advantage at other and more richly-endowed schools.—I am etc.,

E. GARRETT ANDERSON, M.D.

Upper Berkeley Street, W., Feb. 19th.

CHARGE AGAINST AN ARTIST.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, the Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday Harry Da Hannke, a German artist in the employ of Messrs. Raja Deen Dayal and Co., at Secunderabad, appeared to answer a charge of cheating preferred against him by Messrs. Bhicaji and Co., of the Apollo Bunder, in respect of a gold ring set with topaz and diamonds and valued at Rs. 350. Mr. H. Sealy, pleader, appeared for the accused. The accused had dealings with Messrs. Bhicaji and Co. He received a telegram from his master in consequence of which he had to proceed to Secunderabad. Subsequently a warrant was issued against him by the complainant, and he was brought here in charge of Mr. Deveray, Chief Constable, District Police, Secunderabad. Mr. Sealy requested the Magistrate that Mr. Bhicaji should be brought in court as he wanted to examine him. Mr. Bhicaji was sent for. Mr. Khurshedji Bhicaji a partner to Messrs. Bhicaji and Co. identified the accused as the one against whom they had filed an information in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's court, and against whom they had subsequently obtained a warrant. Mr. Khurshedji answering to the questions of Mr. Sealy said that he knew the accused as a manager of Messrs. Raja Deen Dayal and Co. when he was in Bombay. He did not remember that he had any dealing whatever with the accused. He never gave the accused any stones for commission sale. The accused had given him a stone for the purpose of mounting it on a scarf pin, the stone was not worth more than Rs. 5. The accused had sent him a post card from Bhusaval. The Magistrate admitted the accused to bail to a sum of Rs. 500 and a surety for the same amount.

THE FAR EAST.

THE REBELLION IN KWANG-SI

ANXIETY AT PEKING.

Latest advices from the seat of the rebellion state that Marshal Su, has arrived direct from Hupeh overland, and taken full control of the troops. In an engagement at Lingchow, the rebels were entirely routed. The rebellion is expected to be entirely quelled in a month's time.

The "N. C. Daily News" says :—The Central Government in Peking according to a telegram received by the local mandarins on Saturday, are in a most perturbed state owing to the serious news simultaneously received lately from Canton and Kneilin the capitals of the two Kwang provinces. The high authorities of the two provinces report that the disbanded soldiers of General Feng Tze-ts'ai, mostly descendants of old Tongking Black, Yellow and Red-flagmen, numbering nearly 4,000 men, have joined the insurgents of Kwangsi, which has rendered the situation in the South very precarious and the crisis a dangerous one. These descendants of the old Black flags, Yellow flags and Red flags hitherto occupying large tracts of lands and forests in Tongking and the borderlands of Kwangsi, immigrated into the Two Kwang frontiers and the highlands of Kwangsi and would have perhaps remained there peaceably until now. But in 1900, in pursuance of the anti-foreign policy of the Empress Dowager, her Princes—Tuan, Chuang, etc., etc.,—and her principal Advisers, Kang Yi, Li Ping-heng, Yi Ko, Chao Shu-chaio, etc., etc., the Southern Generals and Governors were ordered to raise and arm as speedily as possible as large armies of men as they could gather and send them up the Yangtze and central provinces to fight foreigners. In Kwangsi provinces the task was given to General or Marshal Feng Tze-ts'ai, and to Marshal Su in Kwangtung provinces. The former thereupon called to his standard the descendants of his Lin Yungfu's old followers, furnishing them with the very best of modern arms and ammunition which the Southern Governors enthusiastically and recklessly sent, so eager were they to please the Empress Dowager and her advisers. Then came the collapse of the movement by the capture of Peking and flight of the Court to Hsian, throwing upon the hands of the Southern authorities a formidable and warlike force of some 40,000 able bodied men; and what was worse, a thoroughly well-armed and furnished army. Attempts were made to compel these troops to give up their arms and ammunition previous to their receiving their pay and bounties promised them on their joining the army which was to sweep the soldiers of the Western nations into the sea. Naturally this the troops refused to do, and so disgusted was Marshal Feng Tze-ts'ai at the scurvy treatment his men had received that he resigned and refused to help the authorities. The latter then turned over the command of the Kwangsi levies to Marshal Su. The latter, therefore, taking a large force of his own men with him, tried not long ago to take over the command of his new troops. To his chagrin, the Kwangsi men flouted his authority and threatened to annihilate their new Commander-in-chief and his men if they tried to enter the camps. Indeed, in some camps when Marshal Su's Colonels, whom he had appointed to take command in place of Kwangsi troops' own Colonels, attempted to enter them, the occupants greeted the newcomers with volleys of stones first and with bullets afterwards, when the latter tried to force their way in, headed by Marshal Su's great Banner. Finally, when Marshal Su brought up many thousands of his men to coerce his unruly new forces, the latter simply blew the rally and call to arms and marched off in an orderly manner to the hill country to join the insurgents, carrying everything with them. The insurgents number now some 50,000 men, and when enough supplies in food have been gathered in by them, we may expect to hear some serious news about them.

A RAJAH KIDNAPPED.

THE RULER OF PATANI ABDUCTED BY SIAMESE.

EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF OPPRESSION AND DUPLICITY.

His Highness the Raja of Patani, a friendly and a neighbouring potentate, who was but recently in Singapore, says the "Straits Times," was kidnapped by a Siamese official on the night of February 20th. He was taken away in a Siamese gun-boat and is now a prisoner. This occurred at Patani.

He was lured to the house of a Siamese official where he was asked to sign and subscribe to a treaty whereby he was to practically abjure the right of governing his own State. On refusing, he was surrounded by a company of about thirty soldiers from the gun-boat, who took him away with only three attendants.

His Highness was not allowed to send for either his wife or his cash. He was denied the privilege of even taking sleeping clothes.

Messengers have arrived in this town, appealing for aid, and they describe the indignation of the Malays of Patani as frantic. It is stated that serious trouble is to be feared from this act, and that the trouble will extend to the State of Kelantan.

The rulers of Kelantan and Patani are near relatives, and apart from that fact they are very friendly, and affectionately disposed towards each other. The abduction occurred on the night of Feb. 20th when His Majesty the King of Siam was actually on his way to Singapore, and forty-eight hours before his arrival here.

Paya Sri Sahadi is the name of the official who kidnapped His Highness. He was an Under Secretary of sorts in the Siamese Government, but one of our Patani informants describes him as Vice Minister for the Interior.

As the incident happened late at night there were comparatively few Malays present, and these were driven back by Paya Sri's soldiers when they tried to assist their ruler. Grave apprehensions exist that an attempt will be made to make Rajah Pitak the Rajah of Patani. In fact he has been appointed Rajah "pro tem" by Phya Sri. Such action it is stated will cause intolerable trouble on our border.

The delay in the arrival of the news was caused by the refusal of the telegraph operators in Kelantan and elsewhere to despatch to Singapore any messages concerning the event. It was the Siamese Government Telegraphs that refused the despatch, and the operator informed the messenger that he had been ordered to refuse to despatch any message concerning the abduction of the Rajah of Patani. The messengers are now in Singapore.

GREAT FIRE AT MEDAN.

CHARTERED BANK PREMISES DESTROYED.

The "Deli Courant" gives particulars of a great fire at Medan, the capital of that district on Saturday last; where at about 6-40 p.m., the alarm was raised by people shouting in the street that the Chartered Bank was on fire. It turned out afterwards that the fire first broke out in the store called the "Deli Bazaar" and soon reached the premises of Messrs. Guntzel and Schumacher alongside. The flames blazed furiously in a short time. Several Chinese shops caught fire and assistance was quickly on the spot. Above Guntzel and Schumacher's premises, where the agent of the Chartered Bank lived, several residents and soldiers who tried to solve what they could had to flee hastily from the advancing flames which soon seized upon the upper story. The sleeping room of Mr. Jones, the Bank accountant was a sea of fire a minute later. Papers and furniture were meanwhile being saved from Guntzel and Schumacher's premises. At the same time, under the guidance of Mr. Marmeistein, the sub-agent of Dutch Trading Society and with his personal help, all the books and documents lying handy were removed from the Chartered Bank, adjoining, the roof of which had just caught fire. These saved articles were removed to the office of the Dutch Trading Society close by. This work could be carried out more or less regularly owing to the Bank building being the last one attacked. The result was that all the papers of the Bank in daily use were saved. By that time the "Deli Bazaar" had been gutted. It was a little past seven, when the fire engines came at a run and began to play on the Bank and on Guntzel and Schumaker's premises. Soon the fire spread in the Bank premises from top to bottom, and got such a hold that the engines no longer played on it, but turned to Guntzel and Schumaker's premises. By 8, the latter were almost burned down. Lack of water hindered the firemen greatly, and it was only a change of wind that enabled them finally to check the spread of the fire.

By one o'clock the next morning danger was over. It was the general opinion that had there been a sufficient supply of water at the outset, the Chartered Bank would have been saved. The Bank, the "Deli Bazaar" and Messrs. Guntzel and Schumacher were collectively insured in the Oosterling Company for 70,000 guilders of which the "Deli Bazaar" accounted for 20,000 guilders. The "Courant says" that Messrs. Guntzel and Schumacher was insured low; the Bank much too low. The "Deli Bazaar" was besides insured with the firm of Naudin ten Cate for 20,000 guilders.

(Concluded on page 6.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

TRADE IN FEBRUARY.

CURRENCY IN THE PHILLIPINES.

LABOUR IN JAPAN.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The encouraging features of the Board of Trade accounts relating to our over-seas trade during February, is an increase of declared value on both sides of the statement. The imports show an increase of close on two millions sterling in round figures as against February last year, and an increase of upwards of four millions sterling as against February, 1900, while for the two months there is an increase of £8·12 millions as against last year, and 9·62 millions as against 1900. In the case of the exports the improvement is barely an improvement; still the change is in the right direction, and, however small the recovery may be, the mere fact that the decline hitherto observable has apparently been arrested is in itself gratifying. The increase in the declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures is only £274,821 as against February last year, while a decline of upwards of £1·9 million is shown as against February, 1900. Moreover, the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise show a decline of £162,187 as against February, 1901, with an increase of £228,776 as against February, 1900. The increase in the exports of our own productions during February was not sufficient to counterbalance the decline in January, and the figures for the two months show decreases of £209,536 as against 1901, and £1·22 million as against 1900. The total of the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise for the expired portion of the year still shows increases of £126,952 and £86,757 as against the corresponding periods in the two preceding years, respectively. Probably the fact that the increases are rather in imports than in exports, indicates generally that the prices of the materials we draw from abroad have advanced against us, while the prices of the manufactured articles which we produce from them have not yet risen to an equivalent extent, and therefore we may infer that the over-seas trade is not very profitable just now. Still the stoppage of the contracting tendency may reasonably be regarded as evidence of an element of strength in the general position and of confidence in the not very remote future. The chief increase—upwards of a million sterling—shown in the classified list of imports occurs under the head of raw materials for textile manufactures, and this has, indeed, been the feature of the year so far as it has gone, the declared value of this group for the two months showing an increase of £2,711,262 as against the corresponding period last year, and an increase of £3,506,526 as against the first two months of 1900. This increase is, of course, mainly due to the increased quantity of the imports of raw cotton; but hemp, jute, raw silk, and wool have also contributed substantially to the enhancement of the amount. The comparison of the figures of duty-free and dutiable articles of food and drink respectively with last year's returns is affected by the fact that since April, 1901, sugar and cognate articles have been included in the dutiable group; combining duty-free and dutiable commodities, however, the declared value shows a decrease as against February, 1901, due mainly to diminished imports of grain. For the two months there is still an increase of upwards of £2·14 millions in the declared value of our imports of articles of food and beverages, sugar in particular, and especially from Germany, showing a large increase.

Indeed the figures suggest that very heavy shipments of sugar have been made from Germany to this country, to some extent, may be, in anticipation of a possible further increase of the sugar duties, but still more probably in anticipation of the repeal of the bounties. These large imports seem not unlikely to operate for some time to come against any serious rise in the price of sugar, and may allow the consuming trades generally to become adapted to the new conditions. There is an increase of £304,096 in the declared value of the imports of metals for the month, which is attributed mainly to largely increased imports of copper, unwrought and partly wrought, the increase in quantity having counterbalanced the heavy fall in price. Raw materials for sundry industries—bristles, ornamentals feathers, nitrate of soda, resin, skins, tallow, and so on—account for about a quarter of a million of the aggregate increase in the declared value of the imports for the month, and imports of miscellaneous articles, parcel-post articles, and manufactured goods—including motor-cars, mill-work, linen yarn, leather, nails and screws, hardware, and cotton goods—account for upwards of half a million sterling of the increase. Turning to the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures, we find a small increase (£77,676) in the declared value of the exports of yarns and textile fabrics for the month, which must be attributed to the exports of linen, woollen, and worsted piece-goods, the exports of cotton yarns and piece-goods showing decreases in value notwithstanding increases in quantity—another indication, we may quite confidently assume, of unprofitable trade in the productions from Lancashire's spindles and looms. The exports of silk yarns and piece-goods also show decreases. With an increase in quantity, there is a decrease in value of the exports of coal; English wool, however, seems to have been in increased demand abroad. A further decrease in the exports of milk-work and machinery is recorded. There continues to be an increased foreign demand for new British ships, this item showing an increase of £193,800 as against February last year. Chemicals also show an accelerated demand abroad, noticeably for chemical manure and soda compounds. On the whole the board of Trade figures bear out the general reports on the condition of the markets during the past month, a fair aggregate of business having been done with little change in tone and more or less dull rather than animated markets. The imports of gold have continued relatively small during the month, the chief contributor being British India; the exports of the yellow metal show an increase as against last year, but the movement has not been considerable. France, Japan, Brazil, British South Africa, and British India being the chief takers. The imports of silver have been small compared with previous years, and the exports have

the Internal Loan which have been placed at the disposal of the Executive can be disposed of in Argentina, "where much capital is lying on deposit in the banks at low rates of interest." Finally, as regards the "tariff of values," the Minister says that caution and tact are necessary in order to ascertain the exact value of imported merchandise, and for this purpose a permanent office will be established for obtaining the requisite information.

In the new bill for the establishment of a system of government for the Philippine Islands which is before the United States Legislature there are provisions with reference to the monetary system of the islands which have not received the attention which their remarkable and revolutionary character deserves. The proposals are apparently based on the recommendations of Mr. Conant, one of the American Commissioners for the Philippines, which were as follow:—1. That there should be a distinctive Philippine coin of silver which should be legal tender for 50c. in the gold money of the United States. 2. That this distinctive silver coin should be known as the peso, should contain 25 grammes of silver of the fineness of 0·835, and should be divisible into 100 equal parts called centavos. 3. That this coin should be maintained at par with gold by limitation of the above coin and by a gold reserve to be constituted from the seigniorage derived from the coinage of silver bullion. 4. That the Mexican silver dollar and other coins now in use in the Philippine Islands, should cease to be legal tender and be supplanted by the new coin and by our (American) gold. In accordance with these recommendations, the new bill provides that the gold dollar of the United States, consisting of 25·8 grains of gold 0·9 fine, shall be the standard unit of the Philippines money, and that a silver peso containing 25 grammes of the white metal, of the fineness suggested by Mr. Conant, shall be coined for general circulation and be legal tender at the rate of two pesos for one American gold dollar. We are not aware whether there is a limitation of the legal tender. Of course, as the bill declares that the coin referred to is "for use in the Philippine Islands," it would not be legal tender in the United States, but would have its currency confined, in fact as well as in theory, to the Philippines. The bill further provides that the Mexican dollars at present in circulation in the Philippines shall be receiveable at the public offices in payment of dues generally at a rate to be proclaimed quarterly by the Civil Governor of the islands until the end of next year (December 31, 1903), when apparently, they will be absolutely demonetised by public proclamation. Presumably the Mexican dollars thus received at the Government agencies will be melted and recoined for issue as the new American pesos, or as subsidiary silver coins. We have not observed that there is any provision for preventing the continued importation of Mexican dollars into the Philippines meanwhile. It will be noticed that while the bill apparently follows the example set by the Indian Government in endeavouring to establish the gold standard, it proposes to introduce an additional distinct form of currency into the already very complicated monetary systems of the East. The new Philippines silver peso will not conform to the rupee on the one hand or to the Mexican dollar, the British dollars or the Japanese silver yen on the [other; and it is apparently to be convertible in gold which will introduce another element of variation in the exchanges between the Philippines and those Far Eastern States and settlements which continue to use silver freely as money.

If convertibility is to be maintained, the holding of a more or less considerable reserve of gold in the Philippines, as in India will be necessary; it can scarcely be assumed that the seigniorage alone will be sufficient to provide such a reserve. Therefore another inducement to a "struggle for gold" throughout the Far East will be created. The possibility of a diminishing demand for Mexican dollars, with which the various silver coinages of Eastern Asia, from India to China and Japan, will more and more compete, will offer another argument to Mexico in favour of the abandonment of the free silver coinage of the white metal and the adoption of the gold standard. There is, however, a considerable division of opinion in the United States as to the wisdom of the Philippines bill. The promoters of the bill seem to be largely Americans who are not familiar with Philippine conditions and trading relations, and who therefore think that American currency can be forced on the islands without any difficulty, though it is quite certain that a change of such a nature must be the cause of much hardship to the population of the Philippines generally. Strange to say, however, the silver men in the United States go part way with the gold-standard men, in so far as they also advocate the demonetisation of the Mexican dollar. What they desire, however, is not the gold standard, but the free mintage in Manila of a new coin of the same weight and fineness as the Mexican dollar. In other words, they wish to have the dollars coined in Manila instead of in Mexico, in order to provide a market for American silver bullion in the Philippines; and they are probably right in assuming that should such a change be made, there would be a large demand for American silver, at the outset, before a sufficient quantity of Mexican dollars could be collected and melted to supply the demand for material for the new Philippine coins. On the other hand, the American officials associated with the present administration of the Philippines seem to be strongly opposed to any solution other than the adoption of the American gold standard and unit. It seems self-evident, however, that such a change must tend to hamper production in the Philippines and to promote monetary stringency, falling prices, and an increased pressure of taxation in the long run. However much an immediate demand for silver bullion for the new coinage may tend to strengthen the silver market, that effect must be regarded as likely to be only temporary, the more permanent effect being a further divergence in the values of gold and silver. That is apparently what is now happening after the recent sudden demand by the Government of India for silver bullion in order to provide new rupees and lessen the monetary stringency, a stringency which seems now to be recurring.

A LADY IN "THE FORBIDDEN LAND."

(Concluded from page 4.)

THE MONGOL TENTS.

The Mongol tents are very comfortable. The sides are of trellis-work covered with felt, and the top is also covered with white felt, a hole being left in the middle for the smoke to go out; but at night that is covered over. Their fireplaces are strong, well raised and made of clay.

The tents are round, and have a small wooden door. They are easily taken down and put up. There is plenty of standing-room in them. The man that promised me a sheep gave it to-day. It is a very fat one, and we have all been busy helping to cut it up.

September 21.—In the afternoon a dreadful storm o fsnow and wind sprung up. I held the posts of my tent to keep it from being blown down. Erminie and Leucotze had a quarrel. He says that he will not go on to Lhasa unless I go. Pontso says that this is an answer to his prayers. I have not been at all well, and am able to take only milk; but the Mongols are most kind. In the height of the storm one of them came to see whether he could do anything for me, and put some hot ashes in my footwarmer. At night there was a great row, and Noga returned to the settlement.

The treachery and disobedience of the man Noga, who once even attempted her life, were a frequent cause of trouble and anxiety. The climate was especially trying. On Sept. 23, she writes, "The Yellow River is swollen, so we cannot go on for the present; the tent freezes at night, and is a sheet of ice; but in the day the weather is warm and bright." Eventually the passage of the river was made upon planks lashed to four inflated bullok skins. On Oct. 2 she says: "Snowed all night, and still snowing when we started. Travelled all day in a violent snowstorm. Had difficulty in keeping the road, often lossing it. Arrived late and quite done up at a large black-tent encampment." On Oct. 12 they were again compelled to cross the river with their horses, which feat they accomplished with difficulty. It is not wonder that the hardy lady fell ill and was reduced to a very weak condition; but she was able after a while to throw off the attack and renew her journey. These details will convey a notion of the hardships and fatigues of the long journey.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD ON THE NAVY.

TRENCHANT CRITICISMS.

WHO SHOULD BE HANGED?

London, March 15.—Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, who recently relinquished his position as second in command of the Mediterranean Squadron, delivered an important speech yesterday before the London Chamber of Commerce. He advocated the appointment of a Naval War Lord of the Admiralty to organise the service, and to submit a statement to Parliament of the full requirements of the navy to ensure efficiency. He should be assisted by the ablest specialists and the heads of the various departments. Britain should also purchase colleries at home and in the colonies to ensure supplies.

Proceeding, Lord Charles Beresford said that when he joined the Mediterranean Squadron, he found that stocks of coal at Gibraltar and Malta were only sufficient for a week's supply in war time. He threatened to resign, and to publish his reasons for so doing unless the Admiralty remedied this state of affairs, which would have led to an abominable waste of three weeks in conveying coal after war had been declared, at a time when the fleet ought to be hammeringaway at the enemy. The real reserve of sailors was only 19,000, instead of 70,000, or better still, of 140,000. He advocated shorter service, experimental mobilisations, and more extended manœuvres. He declared that the shooting of the heavy guns was shocking.

London, March 15.—The "St James's Gazette," in reference to the disclosures made by Lord Charles Beresford, suggests "hanging somebody."

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

MR. DILLON'S REPLY TO LORD ROSEBERY.

A SENSATIONAL SPEECH.

London, March, 15.—Mr. John Dillon, M.P., one of the leading Nationalists, speaking at Greenock, Scotland, yesterday, referred to Lord Rosebery's recent statement, that the Irish were disloyal, and were not entitled to self-government; Mr. Dillon asked, "Why in the name of Gold should they be loyal?" The Irish could never be expected to be loyal to a Government which was not responsible to the Irish people. The existing Government had no claim to their allegiance, and if the Irish to-morrow were able to overthrow it by physical force, they would do so.

THE JAPANESE TREATY.

M. DELCASSE'S STATEMENT.

WRITING on March 7, the Paris correspondent of the "Standard" says:—At this afternoon's sitting of the Chamber, M. Denis Guibert demanded permission to interpellate the Government concerning the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. M. Delcasse, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, remarked that M. Chastenet had given notice before M. Denis, Guibert of his intention to question him concerning the treaty, but that he had abandoned the idea after having heard his observations. Of course, the Minister added, he knew M. Denis Guibert was only acting within his right. He was always at the disposal of the Chamber, but, he added:—

When I have declared that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, which was communicated to us before its publication, cannot modify in any way the policy of France in the Far East, which remains to-day what it was yesterday that is to say sincerely pacific and amicable towards China whose independence, affirmed by the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, has long been regarded by us as a principle, favourable to the development of our interests—and when I have added that we have the will, and, thanks to you, the means to safeguard those interests on the day, when, should such an event be possible, they should be threatened, I think I shall have said all I can say. However, I am at the disposal of the Chamber to discuss the interpellation whenever it may judge right.

By 339 votes against 190, the Chamber then decided that the interpellation should be placed on the list after those already inscribed.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

The "Novoe Vremya" plainly declares that Russia has no idea of admitting the principle which has become known as that of the open door either in Manchuria, or any other part of China which she can bring under her "sphere of influence." The millions which have been spent upon Russia's railroad in Manchuria compel her to "limit the commercial rights of other nations; and the same thing applies also to mining rights."

"The same forces," says the "Novoe Vremya," "which prevented the conclusion of the Russo-Chinese Treaty a year ago, are still acting hostilely towards us. If China cannot free herself from these hostile influences, and make terms with Russia there can be no question of evacuating Manchuria; and Russia will be compelled to maintain her present hold upon that country, and to quietly await the further course of affairs."

The "Novosti" says that Russia will tolerate no interference, direct or indirect, by any other Power in her relations with China.

Among all the various comments by the leading Russian organs on the "new situation created in the Far East by the Anglo-Japanese Agreement," says the Odessa correspondent of the "Standard," one particular point is by all alike especially accentuated, namely, that the coast lying between Vladivostock and Port Arthur must remain absolutely inviolate. Russia places the most vital importance on the maintenance of a free sea-way between these two places. Beyond this she has no particular solicitude for the future. It will, however, conduce to the preservation of the friendly relations existing between Russia and Japan on the one hand and Russia and England on the other, if this legitimate demand be borne well in mind and scrupulously respected by the new Duality.

To block Russia's free sea-passage between Vladivostock and Port Arthur would be a more or less shattering blow to her position in the Far East. Of this she makes no secret, but rather emphasises the fact. The official organs have, during the last few days, been studying what they describe as "The whole literature of the question now appearing in England," and they find a foregone conclusion that the independence of Corea cannot long endure the changed order of things. Nothing, they say, could possibly be more pernicious and more dangerous than that this idea should be fostered by the English Press. That it is so fostered is merely a cheap assumption of the Russian semi-official journals, but it serves as a peg whereupon to hang out their "warning" to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

THE JAPANESE IN SIAM.

According to reports from Paris, says the "Vienna" correspondent of the "Standard," much interest is taken, in French Colonial circles, in what the Japanese are alleged to be doing, on their own account and on England's behalf, in Siam. Their proceedings, it is said, have been favourably received in that country and there is even a rumour that the King of Siam intends shortly to pay a visit to the Japanese Court. The message goes on to say:—

Up to 1897, the Japanese living in Siam were under French protection but in June of that year a Japanese Legation was established at Bangkok, and the new Minister, Inagaki Manjiro, entered into negotiations for a Commercial Treaty. At the same time the King of Siam sent a foreigner in his service M. Rolin Jacquemyns, to ask Japan to support British policy in Siam, but the Japanese Government at that time declined, saying that she could only stand up for Japanese interests. In April 1900 Siam established a Legation in Japan; and, since then, a rapid development in the relations between the two countries has been noticeable. The Japanese have opened a Trade Museum in Bangkok, and are on the point of establishing a direct line of steamers to Siam. Should the English project of constructing a railway from Bangkok to Korat, for eventually connecting Siam and India, via Burma, be carried out, the Japanese steamship line would be of great importance in helping England to compete with the Trans-Siberian Railway, and also in strengthening British influence in Siam to the detriment of French influence, which is already on the wane.

The inference which will probably be drawn in England from the apprehensions entertained in French Colonial circles will, doubtless, be that in these circles some further encroachment on Siamese rights is contemplated, and that the situation needs to be watched carefully.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

NATIVE RUMUR OF WAR.

THE "N.-C Daily News" credits the following to "native sources":—A large number of Chinese merchants doing business in Port Arthur have lately returned South with their families, owing, as they say, to having heard in that port that the Russians are preparing for war against Japan. The warlike activity also seen in Port Arthur by the merchants has not lessened their panic, and the news brought to Shanghai by them seems to show that they are convinced of the truth of it. Goods ordered from Shanghai for Port Arthur have even been countermanded by several Chinese hongs.

SINHALESE VICTIMISED.

THE CONFIDENCE TRICK

ROBBED OF £500.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a Ceylon paper:—Sir—I send you the following particulars of a very serious misfortune which occurred to a young Ceylonese gentleman who recently left his native land to come to London. He had with him a draft on London for some £500 or more. He took passage by a German vessel. Two male passengers on board made themselves very agreeable to him during the voyage, and they made him their "confidante" with a view, which was unfortunately successful to find out what he had about him. They got wind of the £500.

On nearing Genoa they suggested that that was the place to "get down," as Cayloneze speak of leaving a vessel (why "get down" I never can understand.) The two gentlemen I prevailed upon our young friend, and "get down" he did and he and his friends, the enemies, took rooms in a first class hotel. As far as I can understand the rooms were next one another Nos. 67 and 68, if my memory is correct.

While at Genoa a third man arrived on the scene, evidently one who expressed, after a short time, his strong desire to become a philanthropist; as he wished not only to make large presents of cash to our young friend's fellow-passengers, but wished our young friend to have no less a sum than £1,000 for himself, besides a larger sum for the benefit of his poorer neighbours at home!—however before this gift could be obtained confidence had to be shown by the expectant receiver in the good faith of the prospective donor who was of course a man of great fortune!

I need hardly say that the two fellow passengers were only too eager to show their confidence in No. 3 and they are said to have put up £1,200 and £800 respectively. All that was necessary for our young friend to secure his "gift" was for him to do likewise, therefore he arranged for the cashing of his draft on London and for the proceeds to be handed to him in Genoa and then he was in a position to proceed to business. No. 3 wanted good deal of confidence shown to him, for he wished to be entrusted with the money in Genoa and he would repay it, with the before-mentioned £1,000 and further gift for the poor, on arrival at the Grand Hotel, London. This, however, was no too much for either our young friend or his fellow-passengers, and all of them apparently (note the word apparently) parted.

In due time our young friend was shown to the railway station and with great care put into the night train for London by his fellow-passengers and when they had done this much and had given him £4 to go on with, they expressed their view that probably he would wish to be alone for a bit and that therefore they would go in another carriage. Where No. 3 and the money was at this time I cannot ascertain. In due time our young friend arrived at Charing Cross, oddly enough not having caught sight of his sol disant fellow passengers during the journey. He had his baggage and himself duly conveyed to the Grand Hotel, but enquiry during the next 24 hours from any and every official brought no tidings of his fellow-passengers or the rich gentleman who I have called No. 3. The next and only thing for our young friend to do was to pay his bill and go to Scotland Yard where I fear he was told that he would never see his £500 again.

BIG FIRE IN HONGKONG.

A FIRE broke out on March 11 in the extensive godowns, Nos. 522 and 524 Des Vœux Road West, known as Musso's Godowns says the "China Mail" the Central Fire Brigade turned out under Acting Deputy Superintendent Mackie, and, along with the floating fire engine, speedily set to work to subdue the conflagration. Water was obtained from the Harbour and several sets of hose were soon in operation upon the burning building. The flames had, however, got a very firm hold and it was soon seen that No. 522 was doomed. No. 524 was also attacked and the conflagration assumed alarming proportions. The roof of No. 522 fell in and the fire men were enabled the better to cope with the flames There are twelve extensive warehouses in Musso's block, and the estimated value of the goods stored there is dol 2,000 000. Godowns Nos. 12 and 5, which are situated the one behind the other, are the buildings affected by the fire and the total destruction is calculated to be about dols 8,200,000. Among the Companies interested are the China Fire, South British, Sun Imperial, Commercial Union, Hongkong Fire, North British and Mercantile and a number of Chinese companies, but matters are still in such a state that it is impossible to state to what extent each is implicated.

THE HONG KONG BANK EMBEZZLEMENT.

On the 11th March at the Hong Kong Magistracy Wong Hoi Pang, until lately, a compradore's shroff at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, was brought up on remand on five charges of unlawfully obtaining over dols, 854,000 belonging to the Bank. The defendant, who has already pleaded guilty, was represented by Mr. J. S. Harston, while Mr. G. C. Master appeared on behalf of the Bank. Evidence was led, at the conclusion of which accused was committed for trial.

CANADIAN APPEALS TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

IT is reported from Montreal that the Quebec Government is determined to abridge the right of appeal to the Privy Council as a consequence of the decision of the Judicial Committee in Roy versus the Canadian Pacific Railway. This was a case in which the law lords ruled that a farmer had no claim for compensation for crops destroyed by a spark from a locomotive, because the company's charter over-ruled the law of Quebec. Mr. Gowin, one of the members of the Government, was counsel for Roy, and says the "Chronicle's" correspondent, has since been arousing French-Canadian prejudice to prevent a repetition of what he calls an invasion of the constitutional rights of Quebec. The English minority will strongly oppose the proposal, and threaten to carry the matter to the foot of the Throne to secure the maintenance of their right as British subjects to appeal to the Crown on all occasions.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 1.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

53-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—The New Great Eastern S and W Co, vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and another—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard.

28-02—Payne G S and M—Tejpal Gadoo and others vs S Lakhmichand and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

411-01—Postonji R and K—Silabai widow vs Canji Goculdas—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

493-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hariram Mohunjee vs Lalbai widow and others—Shamrao and M—For trial of issues.

58-00—Nana and H—Kaikhushrao Nowrojee Kabrajee vs Dinshaw Eduljee Vatcha and others—Dikshit and D and Madhavjee V.

833-00—Tnakurdas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick and others vs Hajee Cassum Joosub and others—S B and N.

429-95—Payne G S and M—Nusserwanjee Nowrojee vs Vazirbibi widow—Khunderao.

850-01—Edgelow G and W—Nanchund Foolchand vs Jevanlal Amritlal and others—Hiralal and D.

781-01—Hiralal D—Cowasjee Ruttonjee Master vs Jeevanlal Amritlal Patel—Smetham B and N.

719-99—Khunderao and S—M Ramgopal and others vs M Lallibhai and others—Pestonji R and K.

305-97—Tyabjee and D and Co—Chatoorbhoojdas Govordhandas vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Walia and G and Payne G S and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKUR.

For Final Judgment.

334-00—Edgelow G and W—Pirozbai widow vs Ardeshir Shapurjee Naralwala—K D Shroff.

Long Causes.

306-00—Framjee and D—Runchodas Morarjee vs The Gudag Cotton S and W Co—Malvi H and M—Part heard.

869-00—Payne G S and M—George G Volkart and others vs Jitmal Ramanand and others—Malvi H and M.

27-01—Madhavjee V—Haridas Jetha vs Kallianjee Hansraj another—Crakgie L and C and Bhaishanker and K.

71-01—Dikshit and D—Bangildas Vizbhukandas vs Bai Jamnabai widow and others—Bicknell M and M.

47-01—K B Metha for pauper—Ramchandra Janardhen Mantri vs Vinayek Ramchandra Mantri—Shamrao and M.

744-99—Khunderao and S Soniram Brijlal and another vs Nanukhram Kunheram and others.

835-01—In person—Mohsumalli Sheralli vs Zakeralli Chotekhan and others—In person.

696-98—Muljee C and V—Mahomedalli Abdulhoosen vs Hari Ramchundra Bhatwadekar—Dikshit and D.

103-00—Bhaishunker K and J—Dwarkadas Meghjee and others vs L W G Rivett Carnac and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.

775-00—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jehangir M Cursetjee vs The Secretary of State for India—E F Nicholson.

674-01—M D and J—Bai Bhicajee and others vs Hormusjee Cursetjee Asnburner—F P Pavri.

DRY, THIN AND FALLING HAIR is caused by want of natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

THE FAR EAST

ANOTHER DISASTER TO JAPANESE SOLDIERS.

SECOND SNOW MARCH ACCIDENT.

(Concluded from page 5.)

WE have received (says the "Japan Times") the particulars of an accident with which a company of soldiers from the Fortieth Regiment stationed at Tottori met while making a march in the snow. These soldiers left their barracks for Miyazu in Tango on the 5th February. On their way home they were toiling up Inonojimodoshi pass, in Tajima, in the teeth of a violent snowstorm. It was the morning of the 14th February when suddenly with a furious blast of wind, down came an avalanche. In an instant, seven privates were swept into a ravine about 16 metres below, as was also Captain Amma, Commander of the party, and a trumpeter. The trumpeter was afterwards seen hanging head downwards from a branch of a tree and a private was found sticking in the snow, his heels over his head, apparently struggling for his life. Sub-Lieutenant Miyake, who took charge of clearing the way for the party, at once went to the rescue of his unfortunate comrades letting himself down the valley by means of a rope. His efforts were happily rewarded with success, and all the unfortunates were saved in time.

COLLIERY ACCIDENT IN JAPAN.

Particulars of the fatal explosion in the Takashima colliery are given in the Nagasaki Press. On the morning of the 20th February, a rumbling noise was heard in the direction of No. 10 side seam, and one side of the main shaft was almost instantly rent asunder, killing eight men, seriously injuring three, one of whom succumbed the same evening, and slightly injuring eight more. The accident occurred in the old shaft of the colliery where few men usually work. Recently it was discovered that gas was generating inside the shaft, and precaution was taken to prevent accidents by forcing air into the shaft, and all digging was suspended. When the explosion occured about thirty men were working, repairing the seam fences. The explosion was caused by a coolie opening his safety lamp.

LAND SETTLEMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE suggestions Dr. Hans Sauer made at the meeting on that all important question, "Land Settlement in South Africa," deserve to be well considered by Ministers. Unfortunately (says the "African Review") Mr. Arnold-Forster, who doubtless has the ear of the Government in this matter, was not present at the beginning of Dr. Sauer's address, and did not hear his practical proposals for planting 5,000 families in four favoured districts of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, 1,250 families in each district. The only doubt we have is that the number is sufficient. Of course, as Mr. Arnold-Forster afterwards said, several schemes for planting agriculturists and child-settlers are already matured and will be put into operation at the earliest convenient moment. There is no doubt that large blocks of English settlers are essential; isolated settlers would become absorbed in the Dutch element, but, while the Government is about it, they might do the thing on a larger scale. The two settlements of 1820 and 1859 were on a modest scale, though the former numbered 5,000 human beings; but unquestionably these settlers have saved South Africa for the Empire. Had the number been larger, they would have swamped the Dutch by this time. And Dr. Sauer's ideas of the probable expense of the proposed settlements are rather extravagant. He talked of ten to twenty millions sterling. If memory serves us, the money voted by Parliament for the 1820 experiment was £50 000. We quite agree, however, that, whatever the expense, it would be repaid handsomely, not merely indirectly, but directly. Dr. Sauer urged that the settlements, although they should be placed sufficiently near the railway to ensure getting products to the great urban centres, should be far removed from Pretoria, Bloemfontein, Kimberley, and Johannesburg, especially the last two cities. We agree, too, with Mr. Arnold-Forster that the land companies, seeing how they will be benefited by the war, and how much it is to their interest to get the country settled with English folk, ought to meet the Government half way in the sale of their land—and the best land too—for nothing short of the best will do. All three speakers, the Duke of Argyll, Mr. Arnold-Forster, and Dr. Sauer, evidently grasped the fact that unless English families in considerable, numbers attach themselves to the land, we shall have fought the Boers for nothing. The problem is an exceedingly difficult, though not an insuperable one.

WOMEN FOR AFRICA.

THE Duke of Argyll, speaking at a meeting of the Women's Liberal Unionist Association, held at Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, in connection with the movement set on foot for obtaining women emigrants to South Africa, said it was of the utmost importance that women should be induced to settle in South Africa. He had had placed at his disposal a large portion of land in South Africa, approximating to nearly 10,000 acres, for emigration purposes. He had communicated with Dr. Barnardo, who was prepared to send out children, and it was proposed to communicate with Lord Milner so that the women and children who were sent out should find homes and buildings ready for them and be able to settle at the earliest possible moment. There were large numbers of people connected with mining and farming who were extremely anxious to have good domestic servants, and nothing better could be done than to direct a flood of emigration to that country. The same course would be pursued as in the case of Canada, and the localities would be selected as well as possible. The only difficulties would be enteric fever and the water supply, but they could only be countered by seeing the buildings were suitable, and that the water supply was sufficient.

Dr. Sauer said that unless the British were settled on the land the amalgamation of British and Dutch would take a very long time. His Majesty's Government, therefore, should at once encourage the settlement of at least five thousand families in the conquered territories. It would be an investment without any risk to the Home Government.

Mr. Arnold-Forster was of opinion that before another generation passed, the Taal language would be little used and comparatively little known. The problem was not an overwhelming one, and if we could direct only a portion of the emigration from this country to South Africa, the question would be to a large extent solved.

Several other speakers took part in a most interesting discussion.

BRITISH INFLUENCE IN THE CENTRAL SOUDAN.

REUTER'S representative has had an interview with Bishop Tugwell, who has just returned home after a further period of two years' work in West Africa, one-half of which was spent in his mission to the Central Soudan, where he penetrated as far as Kano, the great Hausa emporium, six hundred miles in the interior, which had not been visited by Englishmen since 1894. Speaking of his experiences in the Hausa States, the Bishop said:—

"Slowly and surely, and almost unnoticed in England, British civilisation is extending itself northward towards the confines of the Great Sahara. The great slave raiders of Bida, Kontagora, and Yola have fallen, and the influence of England has now extended as far as Zaria, only eighty miles from Kano. Here is installed Captain Abadie, an able and tactful Resident; and two of my colleagues, Dr. Miller and the Rev. G. P. Bargery, are now, I hope there in order to select a site for the mission. Soon they propose to proceed another 150 miles north, to Katsena, the University city of the Haussa, never before visited by a white man, so far as I know, in order to continue their study."

Speaking of Kano, the Bishop said:—"The people have an organised system for cleansing the town, all refuse being collected daily, carried off by donkeys, and put on the farms as manure. The greater part of the town is well kept. There exists a form of irrigation for growing rice, onions, and tobacco, and here for the first time in Africa I saw entire farms surrounded by live hedges. Both in Kano and Zaria the people are ignorant of affairs in the outer world. All through Haussaland the people are quick and intelligent, and possess great possibilities under British rule. With the exception of the reigning Fulanis, who number perhaps five per cent. of the population, they will welcome British civilisation and methods. There exists a definite system of education, with schools in every town, and many of the houses in the cities are well built."

POLITICAL DISSENSIONS IN JAPAN.

A Tokio despatch, dated March 7, states:—The House of Peers to-day adopted a resolution declaring the illegality of the procedure of the House of Representatives in permitting the speech of a member of the Lower House who denounced the Imperially nominated life members of the Upper House as Ministerial tools and enemies of the people. The growing hostility between the House of Peers and House of Representatives checks the progress towards Party Cabinets and renders difficult Marquis Ito's speedy return to power.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

A SIGNBOARD near Shrewsbury has the following classical inscription:—"All persons found fyghteing or trespassin on this ground will be executed with the utmost wigger of the law."

In connection with curious matrimonial combinations it will be interesting to know that John Pound, having been made a happy man by marrying a Miss Penny, one of his old friends, who for some reason or other never liked the match, sent him the following lines, which are perhaps more witty than polite:—

The maxim old that opposites
Each other draw applies;
For while the groom Pound-foolish was
The bride was Penny-wise!"

The following notice was posted on a tree near to an extensive stone quarry with precipitous sides:

"People are requested to refrain from falling into this quarry, as the workmen below are far too busy to attend inquests. Anyone doing so and still retaining sufficient vitality will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law."

One called Toogood, who by one of Fortune's little caprices fell in love with a young lady called Goodenough, in due course wrote proposing to her. And this was the young lady's clever and conclusive answer:—

I fear I cannot marry you,
Nor would I if I could;
Thank you Sir, I'm Goodenough,
I must not be Toogood.

A shoemaker publishes his claims to patronage thus:—

"No one knows where the shoe pinches but he who wears it", and no one ever knew one of ——'s shoes to pinch. Like a loyal lover, they are true to the last.

The following lines were written on the occasion of the wedding of a Mr. Penny to a Miss Pound:—

In matrimony as on Change
Disaster falls to many;
But Oh! how cruel fate was when
A Pound became a Penny.

A correspondent sends us a most interesting extract from a scrap book which he saw some years ago at Belvoir Castle. The entry was made by Queen Alexandra during her first year of married life:—

My favourite King and Queen	Dagmar and Richard Coeur de Lion.
My favourite author	Charles Dickens.
My favourite hero, poet and artist	Wellington, Byron and Reynolds.
My favourite name	Mary
My favourite virtue	Charity
My favourite color	Blue
My favourite dish	A French tart
My favourite occupation	Reading aloud
My favourite amusement	Driving my ponies
My favourite locality	Home
My favourite motto	Dieu et mon droit
My chief dislike	None

"You condemn us tramps," said Weary Willie, "but there's one thing we must get credit for." "What's that?" "You don't hear of us indulgin' in labour disputes."

Fencing is a favourite pastime with French women, and it is not only practised by ladies in the privacy of fashionable schools, but in their own rooms. Several of them give public exhibitions, and go on tour around the country, displaying their skill in contests with men before halls packed with connoisseurs.

Whilst Mr. Andrew Carnegie was struggling for wealth in his early days, the only recreation he allowed himself was an occasional fishing expedition. Now that the wealth has come to him he is an ardent angler. He has given orders for the building of salmon and trout batcheries on the banks of the Eveiecks, about three miles from Skibo. Mr. Carnegie's little daughter has already been taught the mysteries of fly fishing, and is most enthusiastic at the sport.

At a meeting in the interests of Jewish Missions held in Edinburgh, Miss Salkinson related her experiences among the Jewish women in Glasgow. She pictured the insignificant post Jewish women occupied among their own race, and showed how they were not allowed to know much of the Bible. Jewish women, she said, dreaded the after life if they did not get married, believing that the prayers of husbands and male friends saved them from having to sit for several years on a stone in the "dreadful place." A father's threat to his daughter was that he would not get her a husband.—"Family Doctor."

Writing of a quarrel between two exalted ladies the author of "Anecdotal Recollections of the Vienna Congress" says: It reminded me of the anecdote told me by Lord Stair, which a few years before had vastly amused all England. It was during the infancy of the Princess of Wales (?) whose companion was the daughter of the organist of St. Pauls. The children quarrelled. "How dare you resist me?" said the Princess, "Don't you know that I am the daughter of the Prince of Wales?" "What's that to me? Don't you know that I am the daughter of the organist of St. Pauls?" was the proud retort of the plebeian

To a correspondent who asks for some instructions as to scoring in ping-pong, a contemporary replies as follows:—

(1) Knocking the ball through the window counts three.

(2) Breaking plate glass mirror counts two.

(3) Striking next player with racket takes eight off your score.

(4) Lodging ball in ear of fussy old gentleman who is looking on counts six all around.

(5) Hitting self under chin with handle of racket entitles you to another shot.

(6) Knocking ball into opponent's eye is game.

The Royal Standard (says the "Navy League Journal") should not be ordinarily used at any celebration. It is the sole prerogative of Royalty to hoist this flag, but splendid as it is, many people will be forgiven for electing to hoist this up on State occasions, especially as it is not forbidden by law. The three leopards of England are always on the upper corner, in the corresponding corner horizontally is the Scottish lion, while beneath the English leopards is the Irish harp, the fourth corner being again filled by the English leopards. Possibly in the near future this corner in which the leopards may appear somewhat superfluous, may be occupied either by some device emblematical of British possessions over the sea, or the Welsh dragon.

A Western packing company is circulating the following trade circular in England: "To our friends across the sea we send greeting. As the years roll by we are drawn nearer and nearer together by Christian Blood and Money Ties, and may this ever be. We are located in a section that grows a pig that, for leanness and quality, comes nearer to your homegrown and Canadian pigs than any that can be raised in any part of the States. We are now putting up a class of light English and Irish meats that, for delicacy of cure and extreme mildness, cannot be furnished by any other packing company in the Great West. Yours wants can always be supplied by our friends and sole agents, Messrs. —— & ——.

May all your ways be pleasantness,
And all your days be peace.
"Yours truly, the——Packing Company."

Miss Henrietta C. Osman's most unique experience was during her stay as member of the stock company in Denver. Plays followed each other with a rapidity that made serious demands on the stage-setting. Romeo and Juliet was announced, and the balcony, a hastily-constructed one, proved little more than a cornice nailed above a doorway. In a critical moment, as Juliet leaned upon it, the added weight of Romeo's embrace brought the whole scene crashing forward. Thinking to shorten the waits, Miss Crosman had donned part of her costume for the succeeding act, wearing a light drapery over her shoulders appropriate to the balcony scene. When the crash came she was revealed to the audience standing on two deal boxes, dressed in as many costumes. A quick curtain shut off the view, but not the hilarity of the audience, which even the final scene of the tragedy failed quite to extinguish.

The Princess of Wales has recently taken to ping-pong, and plays a very fair game indeed. "Do you know," said her Royal Highness a short time ago to her husband the Prince, "I have a very happy idea. Why should we not do away with these horrid wars? If there is a dispute between two countries, why should the people resort to a pom-pom when there is ping-pong? Let the ruler of one country meet the ruler of the other at ping-pong—the loser of the game must give way, and then you see all disputes are amicably settled, and there is no shedding of blood." The Prince of Wales laughed, and answered: "I'm afraid your idea is hardly a practical one. As for there being no shedding of blood in a game of ping-pong, that all depends upon the temper of the players."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, its softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

NOTICES.

For Constipation and Biliousness

LAXATIVE FRUIT JULIEN PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

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BETTER THAN COPAIBA!! MATICO

GRIMAULT & Co. CHEMISTS, PARIS

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent

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RIGAUD'S WHITE VIOLET EXTRACT

This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief. The Soap and Toilet Powder are adopted by refined society.

RIGAUD et Cie PERFUMERS PARIS

Each bottle is equivalent to the perfume of 10,000 WHITE VIOLETS

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and B

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR GREHANT, of the Museum of Natural History, Paris, finds from experiment that in the case of a human being or animal poisoned or asphyxiated by carbonic acid gas, the first thing to be done is to admit fresh air to the patient, and to send to a chemist for a bag of oxygen gas, which the patient is to inhale. The provision of oxygen should be kept up for more than an hour. He therefore advises chemists to keep a stock of oxygen.

M. d'Arsonval had found a way of preparing nearly pure hydrogen from ordinary coal gas. He refrigerates the coal gas by means of liquid air, and the hydrogen is separated from the other gases. Using a Lindet apparatus of 12 to 15 horse-power, he gets 100 cubic metres of hydrogen per hour.

The arc light is now employed in the cure of lupus, and M. M. Broca and Chatin have recently improved it by substituting an iron rod for one of the carbons. The light is so much more actinic that the time of treatment of cases is reduced to one-fifth.

The spectrum of lightning has been photographed by the Harvard College Observatory, U.S., by means of a telescope with prism pointed to the sky where flashes were bright. The spectrum varies, and many lines appear due to hydrogen. It is curiously like that of the new star in Perseus, or other new stars.

According to a French scientific writer, the walls of houses, even thick walls, are permeable, and allow not only air, but microbes or dust to pass. Herr Flage, a German physicist, has even measured the quantity of air which permeates a wall. The figure is not large and it varies with the nature of the wall and difference of temperature without and within.

Professor Loeb, of the University of Chicago, has been credited by certain newspapers with some remarkable discoveries tending to prolong life. Here is the sole foundation we have found in American scientific journals for the report. The eggs of the sea-urchin treated with certain salts—for example, cyanide of potassium—have their life prolonged: that is to say, do not die as soon as they would without it. In another paper to the American Physiological Society on the physiological effects of the electrical charge of "Ions" and the electrical character of the phenomena of life, he maintained that vital phenomena in general are caused by the electrical charges of what are known as ions in chemistry and electricity.

Professor A. P. Mathews, of the University of Chicago, is working in a similar direction and finds that stimulation of the nerves is brought about by negative electrical charges. Positive electrical charges, on the other hand, prevent stimulation. Chemical stimulation is really an electrical stimulation due to the charges borne by the ions. The nerve impulse is owing to a progressive precipitation of colloids by the negative charges. Anæsthetics are effective by preventing this precipitation.

According to experiments of Professor F. S. Lee, Columbia, U. S., and Dr. W. Salant, communicated to the Chicago meeting of the American Physiological Society, the muscle of a frog is capable of more work or is temporarily benefited, when it has absorbed a moderate quantity of ethyl alcohol, but a larger quantity is detrimental, even poisonous.

Professor Nehring, of Berlin, describing the skull of a Pleistocene camel from beds along the Volga, concludes with Lehman that the dromedary and Bactrian camels originated in two different regions, the dromedary in a subtropical steppe or desert, the other in a subarctic steppe or desert.

Dr. Captain, artist and professor in the Russian School of Anthropology, has been studying the origins of art. It appears that man has always been a vain little animal, for the vestiges of his personal adornment are as ancient as those of his most urgent wants. Pure ornamentation was rare, however, with the earliest men. It usually had a meaning, a symbolism, a figurative character, or, finally, became a true representation. Primitive art is divisible into two classes, first, simple useful objects, and second, more technically perfect works of a hunting people. When a people becomes pastoral, it loses artistic qualities. A new and superior prehistoric art appeared in the south of France with the Langerie-Chancelade race.

The strange giant cactus Cereu's gignateus attains a height of 60 feet, and contrary to popular opinion, is short lived, perhaps because moisture is fatal to it. According to an American writer it will become extinct in America ere many years, owing to irrigation.

L'Electricien states that a French company has been formed to exploit a system of wireless telegraphy invented by a Russian engineer named Pilcoudsky. The objects of the company are to establish wireless communication between Havre, Rouen, and Paris; Marseilles and Algeria; Brest, the Azores and New York by way of Newfoundland. The preliminary experiments, it seems, do not cover more than 4 1-2 miles.

A well-known German electrical works, the Allgemeine Elektricitaats Gesellschaft, have received an order from the U.S. Naval Department for two complete installations of the Slaby-Acro system of wireless telegraphy, already described by us. Some 40 German warships now use it, and in recent trials at Kiel it covered 83 miles. It is reported that Americans intend to install the system for communication between Washington and Annapolis.

Mr. Fahie and other inquirers into the antecedents of the wireless telegraph will be interested in a note in "Cosmos" mentioning a passage in an American journal of December 6-1868, quoted from the "Nouvelliste de Rouen," reporting that the Canon Bobone, of San Remo (Riviera), had recently published a work entitled "Un nouveau telegraphe," or means of telegraphing without wires, and also that a Mr. Mower had achieved wireless telegraphy across Lake Ontario, a distance of over 100 miles, but would not divulge the system.

The death at the Sheffield Alhambra from the shock of an alternating current of only 200 volts is surprising, and the "Electrician" hopes the Board of Trade will take the matter up. There was no expert evidence at the inquest to throw light on it. The journal suggests that death was possibly due to a high pressure shock from a defective transformer.

Every one must have noticed that in very hot weather in summer, leaves of plants frequently flag or lose their stiffness and become quite limp during the heat of the day—only to recover again in the evening though no rain has fallen in the meantime. This occurrence frequently puzzles the uninitiated, who are under the impression that plants absorb much of the moisture which they contain through the medium of their leaves. As a matter of fact, practically none of the water found in plants makes its way there into through the medium of the leaf. All the water is absorbed through the minute rootlets which the plant sends in all directions throughout the soil. The leaves however, give off very large quantities of water through the medium of the stomata or minute openings with which they are so abundantly furnished, and it is because the leaves evaporate or transpire more moisture through these minute holes than the tiny roots are able to absorb from the soil that the plant collapses in the manner indicated. The stiffness, or as scientists term it, the turgidity of a growing plant, is almost entirely due to the pressure exerted by the water contained in the minute cells of which the tissue or substance of the plants is built up. It is the loss of this water by evaporation that causes a plant, after being pulled and thrown aside for a couple of hours, to become so limp.

The medical man in his study of climatology is rather apt to limit his mental vision. In the selection of a suitable health station for his patient, he oftentimes directs his whole attention to the physical characters of the place, and forgets to consider the probable influence of the natural features of the district on the mind of the invalid. The action of psychological impressions is not infrequently of quite as great importance as any alteration of physiological processes. Indeed, it must not be forgotten that much of the advantage of a change often arises from the re-adjustment of the physical life of the patient as well as the rectification of physical conditions. The wise physician cannot afford to neglect this matter, and as an aid to a wider outlook we venture to recommend a careful study of Lord Avebury's charming new work, The Scenery of England and the Causes to which it is Due.

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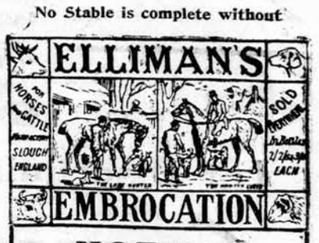

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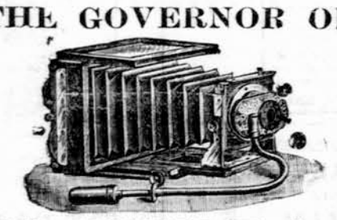

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